



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-101
Wednesday
25 May 1994

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Tanzania Continues Call For Regional Summit on Rwanda

EA2305185594 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 23 May 94

[Text] The prime minister and first vice president, the Honorable John Malecela, has said the only way of finding a solution to the current crisis in Rwanda lay in holding a meeting of the heads of state of neighboring countries to discuss it. Malecela said a meeting of the leaders of Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Zaire, and representatives of parties involved in the crisis could reach a solution that would end the conflict. The prime minister said this during talks in his office in Dar es Salaam with the Belgian ambassador to Rwanda, Mr. Johan Swin-ning, who is paying a special visit to countries neighboring Rwanda.

Malecela and his guest stressed that plans to bring about a cease-fire and an end to animosity on both sides and the killings were vital issues in ushering in a permanent peace in Rwanda.

OAU Calls For Trial of Rwanda Massacres Perpetrators

EA2405161194 Nairobi KNA in English 1314 GMT 24 May 94

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa, 24 May (KNA/PANA)—The Organization of African Unity (OAU) had called for the trial of those responsible for the massacres and wanton killings in Rwanda.

In a message to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, which was to begin a special session on Rwanda in Geneva today, OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim said this would serve as a warning to other perpetrators of similar crimes.

"Africa and, indeed, the world in general would like to know the perpetrators of this heinous crime and the magnitude of these brutal murder and massacres which no doubt, constitute a crime against humanity," Salim said.

The Geneva session was to consider the calculated decimation of ethnic groups in Rwanda and consider appointing a human rights rapporteur for the country. It was also to consider stationing of human rights monitors there. [passage omitted]

Salim urged the commission to adopt measures to ensure that such crimes were not allowed to recur "not only in Rwanda but throughout the African continent, and elsewhere in the world". "Let the commission serve notice to all present and future perpetrators of such despicable crimes that the world will not allow them to get away with it and that they shall be sought after and be prosecuted to the full extent of the law," he said.

Salim welcomed the convening of the special session of the commission, saying it was the first time in the history

of the U.N. that a special session exclusively devoted to matters of human rights violations in Africa was being convened and "on a country whose chequered history has been marred with bloodshed, senseless killings and violence". He said he hoped its session would "be a message of hope to the surviving victims (in Rwanda) that the world cares...and stands in solidarity with them in seeking justice on their behalf".

Somaliland Statement Recognizes Yemen 'Republic'

NC2305124294 Paris AFP in English 1102 GMT 23 May 94

[Names as received]

[Text] Nairobi, May 23 (AFP)—The self-proclaimed Republic of Somaliland, which broke away from Somalia three years ago, on Monday recognised the newly-proclaimed Yemen Democratic Republic in the south of the country.

A statement faxed to AFP here from President Mohamed Ibrahim Egal in the Somaliland capital, Hargeisa, said Somaliland would recognize the constitutionality and legitimacy of the new sovereign republic in South Yemen and would place at its disposal all its support.

Somaliland declared independence after the overthrow of Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre, but has not been recognised internationally.

"Being well-placed by our own bitter experience to understand and appreciate fully the dilemma which has faced the people and government of the Democratic Republic of Yemen, we, the people and government of the Republic of Somaliland, hasten to recognize the constitutionality and the legitimacy of the sovereign republic", the statement said.

"Being un-recognized ourselves, we know that in international terms our recognition carries no de-jure benefit for the Democratic Republic of Yemen, but we place at the disposal of its government all our support", the statement pointed out.

South Yemen declared its independence from the north on Friday and on Sunday appointed former Yemeni Vice-President 'Ali Salim al-Bid as its new president, with the port city of Aden as its capital.

But Yemen's President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, a northern, has condemned Baid, his sacked deputy, as "a traitor" and a statement from Sanaa hinted on Saturday that the north would cut off ties with any country recognizing the new republic.

The appointment of al-Bid came on the day Yemenis might have been celebrating the fourth anniversary of union between the conservative, Muslim north and the south.

Congo**Assembly Adopts Plan To Reorganize Defense Zones***AB2405143094 Paris AFP in French 1631 GMT
22 May 94*

[Text] Brazzaville, 22 May (AFP)—The Congolese National Assembly has adopted an Army territorial reorganization plan that will ensure better liaison between the military leaders and those of the administrative regions, parliamentary sources disclosed today.

Indeed, a bill adopted yesterday makes for the creation of seven military defense regions that will replace the five military zones that have so far existed. The military leaders of these seven regions, generals or senior officers, will also serve as military advisers to the prefects of the country's nine administrative regions. The military authorities will be responsible "for the preparation and implementation of operational defense" before the Army Headquarters, the same sources explained. Every military region will be subdivided into districts "corresponding to all or part of an administrative region," while special arrangements will be made for border areas.

According to the British magazine, *MILITARY BALANCE*, the Congolese Army is made up of about 11,000 men. The government recently announced its intention to enroll 2,000 young men aged between 20 and 24 to rejuvenate the Army. It currently has a very high proportion of officers and noncommissioned officers.

Equatorial Guinea**UN Officials Say Human Rights Situation Improves***AB2405221594 Malabo Radio Nacional de Guinea
Ecuatorial Network in Spanish 0600 GMT 24 May 94*

[Text] The human rights situation in Equatorial Guinea is gradually improving, according to Alejandro Artusio and Eduardo Dualde, two visiting officials from the UN Human Rights Commission. They were received by President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo at the People's Palace in Malabo yesterday in the presence of Francisco Javier Ngomo Mgbengono, the minister of justice and religion. The two officials briefed the head of state on the outcome of their 15-day human rights investigation in Equatorial Guinea. Speaking to newsmen, they expressed satisfaction with the human rights situation in the country. However, they pointed out that there were still some aspects which needed to be improved; however, they did not mention these aspects to the media. Sources close to the commission have indicated that the mission will end its visit this week.

Rwanda**UN Envoy Arrives in Kigali, Meets Army Commanders***AB2405135094 Paris AFP in English 1330 GMT
24 May 94*

[Text] Nairobi, 24 May (AFP)—A UN envoy arrived in Kigali on Tuesday [24 May] and held talks with Rwandan Army commanders to pave the way for a new UN peacekeeping mission in blood-drenched Rwanda despite rebel objections, a spokesman said.

The envoy, Iqbal Riza, met rebel leaders in their northern stronghold of Mulindi on Monday but was unable to reach agreement with them on the size of a planned UN force, spokesman Abdul Kabia said. The rebels object to the UN's plan to send 5,500 peacekeepers to Rwanda and maintain that 2,500 soldiers will be enough to escort relief convoys.

The blue helmets have not been mandated to intervene in fighting between the rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front and government forces. But they are supposed to stem the wholesale slaughter of civilians by bloodthirsty militiamen. Up to half a million Rwandans have been butchered in six weeks of ethnic carnage.

Diplomats and military analysts, however, said it was unclear how they could do so, whether they numbered 5,500 or 2,500. The rebels objected to Riza's plan to hold talks with the self-proclaimed interim government on Wednesday, saying such a meeting would be tantamount to recognising the government's legitimacy. But Kabia said the planned meeting "does not constitute recognition of the government." "The special envoy will see the government as the de facto authority because he was mandated to talk to all parties," Kabia told AFP by telephone from Kigali.

Rebels and government soldiers held fire as Riza's plane arrived from the Ugandan capital Kampala late Tuesday morning. Riza cancelled his plan to drive to Kigali from rebel headquarters in Mulindi, near the Ugandan border, on Monday, saying neither side could guarantee his security.

UN Plane Hit by Bullet; Flights to Kigali Cancelled*AB2505084094 Paris AFP in English 0750 GMT
25 May 94*

[Text] Nairobi, May 25 (AFP)—The United Nations cancelled its two daily flights to Kigali on Wednesday [25 May] after the Canadian Hercules C-130 used in the operation was hit by a bullet in the Rwandan capital on Tuesday, a UN military spokesman said. The spokesman said the bullet, which had been fired by a light weapon, had left a hole in one of the plane's wings.

The incident was not discovered until the plane was inspected on its arrival back in Nairobi. The spokesman said the bullet must have been fired either when the

plane was landing at Kigali or taking off. It was not known when the UN Assistance Mission to Rwanda would resume its relief flights to Rwanda. The spokesman said the military would be consulting engineers to decide what needed to be done to make the Hercules safe.

With a shaky truce more or less holding, a UN special envoy flew into Kigali Tuesday to discuss the deployment of 5,500 troops the United Nations hopes to muster, in a bid to protect civilians and safeguard relief convoys.

Meanwhile relief workers reported Tuesday that thousands of Rwandans were fleeing Kigali before the expected rebel takeover of the capital, which they fear will usher in reprisals for the massacres of Tutsis. Up to half a million people have been butchered in ethnic bloodletting since April.

Kigali Hospital Shelled; Two Red Cross Workers Killed

*AB2505090094 Paris AFP in English 0830 GMT
25 May 94*

[Excerpts] Nairobi, May 25 (AFP)—Two Rwandan Red Cross workers were killed and several other people wounded when a shell slammed into a field hospital in Kigali on Wednesday [25 May], an official of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) said.

The United Nations meanwhile cancelled its two daily relief flights to Kigali on Wednesday after a UN plane was hit by a bullet in the Rwandan capital on Tuesday.

The ICRC opened the hospital last month to ease the strain on Kigali's overcrowded main hospital, where 30 patients were killed when it was shelled last week.

Further details of Wednesday's shelling were not immediately available, the ICRC official said in Nairobi. It was unknown who had fired the shell. The ICRC is one of the few aid agencies still operating in Kigali, where rebels are locked in combat with the army. [passage omitted]

Sporadic shelling shook Rwanda's blood-sodden capital Wednesday despite a partial truce between the two sides during the visit of a special United Nations envoy, UN military sources said. Up to half a million people have been hacked, clubbed, burned or shot to death in six weeks of frenzied ethnic slaughter in Rwanda, much of it blamed on beer-swilling militiamen only loosely controlled by the government. Most of the victims were minority Tutsis and Hutus suspected of supporting the mainly Tutsi rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front. Another 500,000 Rwandans, Hutus and Tutsis, have sought refuge in neighbouring countries.

Rwanda Refugees Returning From Burundi

*EA2405162394 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in
English to Rwanda 1100 GMT 24 May 94*

[Text] Rwandese, who had fled to neighboring Burundi, are now coming back in RPF-held areas of Bugesera. The returnees are coming from camps in Burundi at Kirundo, (Kiyonza), [word indistinct] and Ngozi. More than 2,000 people are reported to have come back in the last two days.

Killings Said Planned With Habyarimana's Consent

*BR2405144094 Brussels LA LIBRE BELGIQUE in
French 24 May 94 p2*

[Marie-France Cros report: "Jean Birara: 'The Belgians and French Could Have Stopped the Killing'"]

[Text] His smile is infrequent but dazzling and reassuring like a sudden burst of sun in a stormy sky. His constant frown gives his face a severity which is only softened by the sad kindness of his gaze and gray hair. Jean Birara, now former governor of the National Bank of Rwanda and a man who is respected in his country, is not inclined to optimism. Those who have been listening to him for four years know that, unfortunately, he was right.

Although a member of no political party, he was consulted by all. He is a northerner and has family ties with people in power, especially in the Army, and he also has the respect of the southern opposition because he was one of the oldest opponents of the Habyarimana regime.

The Presidential Guard Against the Army

It is this man who thinks that "Belgium and France could have halted the massacres in the first few hours if they had so wished. Do not forget that the Presidential Guard was trained by the Belgians." It is this Guard which, together with the Interahamwe militia of President Habyarimana's former single party, is responsible for most of the massacres. In Jean Birara's view, the two bodies are virtually the same. "The Interahamwes are the Presidential Guard leading the young. It forms the basis of this militia of around 50,000 members, mainly reservists."

According to him, "after the assassination of the president, the Guard fought for two days against the rest of the Army which wanted to maintain the Arusha agreements. They were reconciled on Friday evening when they knew that the RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] was attacking."

Mr. Birara fears the continuation of the massacres. "This can go on as long as there are young people with weapons throughout the country. In a commune in Gisenyi, which has 140,000 inhabitants, the mayor told me there were 50,000 guns."

Europe Knew

Mr. Birara thinks the Europeans should intervene. He does not believe in an African intervention: There is no satisfactory precedent in this sphere. Mr. Birara said that the European chancelleries knew that the massacres were being planned. He warned the Belgian political world "at a very high level" where people preferred to believe that "Habyarimana was a saintly man" and do nothing. "In 1991, when I was in danger, an application to renew my visa was turned down and I was forced to leave."

According to Mr. Birara, Belgian diplomacy in Rwanda changed when, following action by the nuncio—who, he said was the only ambassador along with Belgian Johan Swinnen who had sounded the alarm about what was being planned—the Rwandan church stopped supporting the regime.

The Massacre Was Planned

What was being planned? The massacre. "The list of people to be eliminated numbered 60 names at the end of 1992, 500 in April 1993. At noon on 20 February 1994, Army Chief of Staff General Nsabimana, my relative, showed me a list of 1,500 names just for Kigali. He did not support that plan, drawn up with President Habyarimana's consent. He told me he had succeeded three times in preventing it but that, on the fourth, he could no longer do so and urged me to leave. On 4 April, another officer told me that serious things were being planned and that he did not know whether he would still be alive in a week's time.

On 6 April, the attack took place and General Nsabimana was in the plane with the head of state. The latter's removal had been decided by his own officers in October 1992. But secrets are difficult to keep because everybody has relatives in all the groups."

RPF Official Accuses France of 'Complicity'

BR2405151894 Paris LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS in French 24 May 94 p 10

[Interview with Jacques Bihozagara, Rwandan Patriotic Front member and vice prime minister designate in the transitional government, by Henri Vernet in Geneva; date not given: "Jacques Bihozagara: 'International Court Needed'"—first paragraph is LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS introduction]

[Text] A member of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), Jacques Bihozagara is the "vice prime minister designate" in the transitional government which was expanded to integrate members of the Tutsi minority and which is to take power in Kigali, according to the Arusha agreement signed in August last year. Mr. Bihozagara, who was in Rwanda's capital when the fighting was at its fiercest, is currently a refugee in Geneva.

While overtly skeptical with regard to the UN "long overdue" planned intervention, he wants an international court to be convened "to try the initiators of the genocide in Rwanda."

[Vernet] The UN decision to send more Blue Helmets to Kigali met with little enthusiasm on the part of the RPF. Why is that?

[Bihozagara] We simply consider that this decision was long overdue as the massacres and genocide have been consummated by now. Action was needed last month, when the Blue Helmets were still in Rwanda. All it would have taken then to avert the slaughter was to broaden their mandate. The UN special envoy in Rwanda, who displayed partiality and, above all, who proved unable to evaluate the situation, bears a heavy responsibility for what happened.

[Vernet] But those Blue Helmets will still serve a purpose. For example, Bernard Kouchner [former French humanitarian minister] suggests that "humanitarian corridors" should be created...

[Bihozagara] True, in Kigali and elsewhere in Rwanda, there are "pockets" of refugees gathered in hotels, hospitals, churches, etc. They must be rescued. But to achieve such a humanitarian mission, UN troops still in the country (400 men), possibly with limited reinforcements, would be enough. There is no need whatsoever to send in 5,500 soldiers, as decided by the Security Council, where, if I may remind you, Rwanda's representative is a man friendly with the "self-proclaimed government," that bunch of murderers we do not recognize as representing anyone but themselves.

[Vernet] As a permanent member of the Security Council, France wanted an even stronger UN mandate. What are your suspicions with respect to the United Nations?

[Bihozagara] I have no "suspicions" and I repeat I favor a strictly humanitarian mission. Still, the planned intervention will give the government Army time to regroup, which is a shame since it was being routed by the RPF yesterday. And this will strengthen the self-proclaimed government. In other words, the United Nations is helping the very people responsible for the April massacres!

[Vernet] Speaking of which, there have been large discrepancies in the—horrific—body counts. There is talk of "100,000 to 200,000 dead," and some people, such as Germany's Klaus Kinkel, mention 500,000 casualties...

[Bihozagara] What is beyond doubt is that such figures will be a serious thorn in the side of those who wrote history books in Rwanda in the last three decades. Officials always claimed that out of a population of seven millions, only 10 percent were Tutsis. But since there are Tutsis that are still alive after this genocide, it

means that we must have been lied to for years. Because not only is a 500,000 figure likely, but it will presumably increase...

[Vernet] Militarily, the RPF has now gained the upper hand. What is your goal?

[Bihozagara] We want to oust, capture, and bring before the courts the members of this bogus government. They are the initiators of this genocide, which was carried out according to a carefully devised plan as early as the night that followed President Habyarimana's assassination on 6 April. We wrote the UN Security Council asking that it convene an international court should we fail to stop these people ourselves. A court like the one set up in Europe after the fall of Nazi Germany, or the one decided for the former Yugoslavia. They are Nazis. African Nazis, but Nazis just the same, like Hitler.

[Vernet] You have been steadily charging France with "complicity" with the late president's regime. To what extent?

[Bihozagara] Is it a coincidence that, as I told you, so many dignitaries of that dictatorship sought refuge in your country? This long-lived complicity has been proved time and time again. Several months after Arusha, which was concluded in August 1993, Habyarimana would still not enforce the peace agreement and establish a transitional government including RPF members. At that time, that complicity was still going strong.

Need I remind you that Paris remained silent when, from 1992 onward, after conducting investigations in the country, the International Human Rights Federation (IHRF) and other NGO's [nongovernmental organizations] condemned the regime's many crimes? Among other things, we can prove that the slaughter of the Bagogwe, a tribe of shepherds that belong to a Tutsi subgroup, took place under the nose of French soldiers. They were the very ones who trained the militia leaders who perpetrated the killing!

[Vernet] Since you believe France is party to the crime, does it mean it currently cannot play any part? Not even to contribute to a ceasefire?

[Bihozagara] We need to agree on which ceasefire we are talking about. There are two wars in Rwanda. One between the self-styled government and the population. And another one between the "government" and the RPF. A ceasefire is urgently needed for the former. Here, Paris can indeed act as an mediator, it can exert its influence on its friends, the militias of extremist parties and the Presidential Guard.

[Vernet] But after such horrors, can a reconciliation between Hutus and Tutsis be possible?

[Bihozagara] This is not a conflict between the Hutus and the Tutsis. Many Hutus from the civilian community and democratic political circles have been massacred by the regime's extremists: 90 percent of the country's politicians, including Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana, have been exterminated. Survivors, i.e., the ones we saved in Kigali, sought refuge in areas under our control north of the capital. The same goes for the whole population. All in all, we have some 250,000 Hutu and Tutsi refugees now living together and everything is working out fine. Once the extremists have been controlled, we, the politicians, shall have to direct a coherent message at the people to show that the so-called ethnic rivalries are senseless.

[Vernet] The UN high commissioner for refugees (UNHCR) has charged the RPF with crimes of its own. What is your answer?

[Bihozagara] The UNHCR bases his allegations on testimonies collected in refugee camps outside Rwanda. People in these camps include a number of yesterday's killers, including the mayors who organized and led militias, who handed out machetes and grenades. How can one place any faith in such testimonies? I have just sent a letter of protest to the UNHCR.

Zaire

MPR Says Radical Opposition Prolonging Crisis

AB2405143594 Paris AFP in French 1707 GMT
23 May 94

[Text] Kinshasa, 23 May (AFP)—Banza Makalay, deputy chairman of the Popular Movement of the Revolution [MPR], the former single ruling party of which Marshal Mobutu is still the chairman, has accused the Zairian opposition of prolonging the political crisis in Zaire. "The MPR, he said, has nothing to do with the long delay in choosing a transitional prime minister and the opposition has itself to blame for not being able to control the ambitions of its members." The future prime minister of Zaire must be presented by the opposition which has not succeeded in agreeing on one candidate.

Banza Mukalay was addressing in Lingala—one of the national languages—several thousand activists who gathered in Kinshasa on 22 May to mark the 27th anniversary of the foundation of the MPR.

The radical opposition LE POTENTIEL newspaper, which reported this meeting in today's issue, estimated participants at 50,000 and said it was a "big resurrection of the MPR" which has not held any rally since 1991.

Mandela Receives Ceremonial Greeting at Parliament*MB2405175294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1539 GMT 24 May 94*

[Text] Cape Town May 24 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela was given a full display of military ceremony and precision on arriving at Parliament on Tuesday to address the first historic sitting of the all-race National Assembly. The president's cavalcade was led by 20 military motorcyclists as it cruised past a guard of honour comprising all three combative arms of the National Defence Force.

Over 100 neatly-ranked infantrymen presented arms to order as Mr Mandela and his daughter Princess Zenani Dlamini took the national salute from the red-carpeted steps of the great hall of Parliament.

The crash of their boots had scarcely died away when a navy band broke into the strains of "Die Stem", followed by "Nkosi Sikele Iafrika" [God Bless Africa].

A ramrod stiff, stern-faced Mr Mandela—the former commander of the military wing of the once-outlawed African National Congress—crooked his right arm across his chest as he took the national salute.

The troops stood unflinchingly, their white ceremonial gloves, gaiters, red cravats and epaulettes adding colour to camouflage fatigues and the grey cobbles of Stalplein.

Six Impala trainers then roared in low from the north, trailing plumes of red, white, green, yellow and grey smoke, wheeling away towards Kloof Nek.

The national anthems over, Mr Mandela and Princess Zenani were accompanied into the building past an air force guard of honour by army Colonel Tom Marx and navy Captain Steve Stead, both officers in ceremonial regalia.

First to arrive at Parliament were Second Deputy President Mr F W de Klerk, followed by First Deputy President Mr Thabo Mbeki.

Meanwhile, as security men kept watch from nearby rooftops with binoculars and mingled with onlookers, a crowd had gathered at the Parliament street gate, singing freedom songs and blocking the road.

An army captain at the scene appeared unruffled by the unexpected obstacle across his troops' line of advance, instead ordering them to retreat towards Stalplein whence they had come.

And as Mr Mandela stood up inside to make history, a sergeant-major abruptly started mustering his troops who marched off the scene to time marked by bellows that echoed off the offices of power.

Mandela Addresses Parliament*MB2405125594 Johannesburg SABC CCV Television Network in English 1217 GMT 24 May 94*

[Address by President Nelson Mandela at the opening of parliament in Cape Town on 24 May—live]

[Text] Madam speaker, and deputy speaker, president of the Senate, and deputy president, deputy presidents, chief justice, distinguished members of the National Assembly, and the Senate, provincial premiers, commanders of the security forces, members of the diplomatic corps, esteemed guests, ladies and gentlemen.

The time will come when our nation will honor the memory of all the sons, the daughters, the mothers, the fathers, the youth and the children, who by their thoughts and deeds gave us the right to assert with pride that we are South Africans, that we are Africans, and that we are citizens of the world.

The certainties that come with age tell me that among these we shall find an Afrikaner woman who transcended a particular experience and became a South African, an African, and a citizen of the world. Her name is Ingrid Jonker. She was both a poet and a South African. She was both an Afrikaner and an African. She was both an artist and a human being. In the midst of despair she celebrated hope. Confronted by death, she asserted the beauty of life. In the dark days when all seemed hopeless in our country, when many refused to hear her resonant choice, she took her own life. To her and others like her we owe a debt for life itself. To her and others like her we owe a commitment to the poor, the oppressed, the wretched, and the despised.

In the aftermath of the massacre at the anti-pass demonstration in Sharpeville, she wrote, and I quote: The child is not dead, the child lifts his fist against his mother, who shouts Africa! The child is not dead, not at Langa, not at Nyanga, nor at Orlando, nor at Sharpeville, nor at the police post at Phillippi where she [as heard] lies with a bullet through his brain. The child is present at all assemblies and law giving. The child peers through the windows of houses and into the hearts of mothers. The child who only wanted to play in the sun at Nyanga is everywhere. The child, grown to a man, tracks on through all Africa. The child, grown into a giant, journeys over the whole world without a pass, unquote.

And in this glorious vision she instructs that our endeavors must be about the liberation of the woman, the emancipation of the man, and the liberty of the child. It is these things that we must achieve to give meaning to our presence in this chamber and to give purpose to our occupancy of the seat of government. And so we must, constrained by and yet regardless of the accumulated effect of our historical background, seize the time to define for ourselves what we want to make of our shared destiny.

A government had the honor to lead, and I dare say, the masses who elected us to serve in this role are inspired by the single vision of creating a people centered society. Accordingly, the purpose that will drive the government—this government—shall be the expansion of the frontiers of human fulfillment, the continuous extension of the frontiers of freedom, the acid test of the legitimacy of the programs we elaborate. The government institutions we create, the legislation we adopt must be whether they serve these objectives. Our single most important challenge is therefore to help establish a social order in which the freedom of the individual will truly mean the freedom of the individual. We must construct that people centered society of freedom in such a manner that it guarantees the political liberty and the human rights of all our citizens. The provisions expressive of these noble goals already exist in the transitional constitution. It will be the task of the Constitutional Assembly to revisit this issue to ensure that we have all the necessary constitutional instruments that will guarantee that none can take away or in any way restrict the freedoms and rights of any of our people.

As an affirmation of our government's commitment to an entrenched human right culture, we shall immediately take steps to inform the secretary general of the United Nations that we will subscribe to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In addition, we will take steps to ensure that we accede to the international covenant on civil and political rights, the international covenant on social and economic rights and other human rights' instruments of the United Nations. Our definition of the freedom of the individual must be instructed by the fundamental objective to restore the human dignity of each and every South African. This requires that we speak not only of political freedoms. My government's commitment to create a peoples-centered society of liberty binds us to the pursuit of the goals of freedom from want, freedom from hunger, freedom from deprivation, freedom from ignorance, freedom from suppression, and freedom from fear.

These freedoms are fundamental to the guarantee of human dignity. They will therefore constitute part of the centerpiece of what this government will seek to achieve, the focal point on which our attention will be continuously focused. The things we have said constitute the true meaning, the justification and the purpose of the reconstruction and development program, without which it would lose all legitimacy. When we elaborated this program, we were inspired by the hope that all South Africans of good will could join together to provide a better life for all. We were pleased that other political organizations announced similar aims. Today I'm happy to announce that the covenant of the government of national unity has reached a consensus not only on the broad objective of the creation of the peoples-centered society of which I've spoken, but also on many elements of a plan, broadly based on the Program for Reconstruction and Development.

Let me indicate some of the more important agreements. Annually in the combined budgets of central government and the provinces, we will provide for an increasing amount of funding for the plan. This will start with the appropriation of 2.5 billion rands in the 1994/95 budget that will be presented next month. This should rise to more than 10 billion by the fifth year of the life of this government. Government will also use its own allocation of funds to the Reconstruction and Development Plan to exact maximum leverage in marshalling funds from within South Africa and abroad.

In this regard I am pleased to report that we have been holding consultations with some of the principal business leaders of our country. Consequently, we are assured that the business sector will make a significant contribution toward the structuring and management of such reconstruction and development funds toward the effective identification and implementation of projects, and by supporting the financing of the socioeconomic development effort.

I am also pleased to report that many of our friends abroad have already made commitments to assist us to generate the reconstruction and development funds we need. We thank them most sincerely for their positive attitude which arises, not from objectives of charity, but from the desire to express solidarity with the new society we seek to build. We accept the duty of coordinating the management of the total resources that will be generated without seeking to prescribe to other contributors or undermining the continued role of nongovernmental organizations and community based organizations.

The initial 2.5 billion rands will be found from savings and the re-direction of spending as included in the preliminary 1994/95 budget proposals presented to the cabinet. I would like to thank all the departments of state for their cooperation in carrying out this adjustment to their planning at short notice. As we allocate larger amounts in future we shall require further adjustments by departments, partly to correct the bias in the spending patterns which are a legacy of the past. The longer period should allow such changes to be properly planned, but they will still make great demands on the managerial capacity and spirit of cooperation of the cabinet and the whole civil service.

[Begins speaking in Afrikaans] We are truly confident the state service is inspired by the desire to serve the community. That it will carry out its responsibility with dedication, zealously and enthusiasm, including the building up of greater efficiency and greater productivity. This government is therefore bound to ensure that this period will be properly utilized, and will include community structures in the decision-making process. [ends Afrikaans]

This will include the trade union movements and civic organizations so that at no time should the government become isolated from the people. At the same time steps will be taken to build the capacity of communities to

manage their own affairs. Precisely because we are committed to ensuring sustainable growth and development leading to a better life for all, we will continue existing programs of fiscal rehabilitation. We are therefore determined to make every effort to contain real general government consumption at present levels and to manage the budget deficit with a view to its continuous reduction. Similarly we are agreed that a permanently higher general level of taxation is to be avoided. To achieve this important objective will require consistent discipline on the part of both the central and the provincial government. Furthermore, this disciplined approach will ensure that we integrate the objectives of our Reconstruction and Development Plan within government expenditure and not treat them as incidental to the task of government marginalized to the status of mere additions to the level of expenditure.

There are major areas of desperate need in our society. As a signal of its seriousness to address this the government will, within the next hundred days, implement various projects under the direct provision of the president. Let me briefly explain this. Children under the age of six and pregnant mothers will receive free medical care in every state hospital and clinic where such need exists. Similarly, a nutrition feeding scheme will be implemented in every primary school where such a need is established.

A concrete process of consultation between the major stake holders in this area will be organized immediately. A program is already being implemented to electrify 350,000 homes during the current financial year. A campaign will be launched at every level of government, a public works program designed, and all efforts made to involve the private sector, organized labor, the civics, and other community organizations to rebuild our townships, restore services in rural and urban areas, while addressing the issue of job creation and training especially for our unemployed youths. Many details of the overall Reconstruction and Development Plan remain to be discussed, agreed and put in place, but I believe that the broad outline I have given, and the immediate initiatives I have mentioned will allow you to share my joy at the progress already made by the government of national unity with regard to this important matter. We shall carry out this plan within the context of a policy aimed at building a strong and growing economy which will benefit all our people.

I'd like to deal with a few matters in this regard. In support of sustainable economic growth and the macro-economic objectives, it will remain the primary objective of monetary policy to promote and maintain overall financial stability. The Reserve Bank has the important function of protecting the value of our currency and striving for relative price stability at all times. We are pleased that Dr. Chris Stals will continue to serve as governor of the Reserve Bank.

The battle to reduce the rate of inflation will continue. The realization of many of our objectives for a fair and

equal treatment of all our people will not be possible unless we succeed in avoiding high inflation in the economy. We also face a major challenge in reentering the global economy, while stable prices are vital to the restructuring of our industries and dealing with the critical issue of job creation. We are blessed with a heritage of a sophisticated financial sector. Our financial markets are well placed to play an important part in the allocation of scarce funds to give effect to our economic development program. It is however also necessary that we think in new ways to meet the challenges of reconstruction and development. We therefore welcome recent developments that provide for the creation of community banks. We would also like to encourage the greater participation of established financial institutions in the important area of black economic empowerment and support for the development of small and medium business. The latter two areas of economic activity will receive the greatest attention of the government because of their importance in deracializing and democratizing the economy and creating the jobs which our people need. So we will pay attention to the important matter of consumer protection, to shield the ordinary people of our country from unscrupulous business practices.

It is also clear that we must pay increased attention to tourism. The jobs and privileges, the jobs and foreign currency which tourism generates will strongly influence our economy. The active and imaginative intervention of all stake holders in this area of our national life must take advantage of the excellent atmosphere created by our peaceful transition to democracy to make tourism a major positive force in the future.

We look forward to the private sector as a whole playing a central role in achieving the significantly high and sustainable rates of economic growth to which we have referred. We are convinced that the growth prospects of this sector will be enhanced by the measures of fiscal discipline contained in our approach to the Reconstruction and Development Program, by the continued steady course of monetary policy. Furthermore, as growth proceeds, more domestic savings will progressively become available to finance increased investment at reasonable rates of interest. The government is also acutely conscious of the fact that we should work firstly to return the capital account of the balance of payment to equilibrium and in due course to ensure a net in flow of resources consistent with the experience of other countries that enjoy more rapid growth rates.

The present situation of a dual currency and the existence of an exchange control apparatus is a direct result of the conflict in which our country was embroiled in the past. As the situation returns to normal, these arrangements will be subjected to critical scrutiny. It should be possible to match the steady growth of confidence at home and abroad with other confidence enhancing modifications to everybody's benefit. The government will also address all other matters that relate to the creation of an attractive investment planning for both domestic and foreign investments. Conscious of the fact that we

have to compete with the rest of the world in terms of attracting, in particular, foreign direct investment. I'm pleased that we've already started to address the important questions of our trade policy guided by our GATT commitments and the determination systematically to open the economy to global competition in a carefully managed process. Soon we will also begin trade negotiations with amongst others, the European Union, the United States, our partners in the in the Southern African Continent Customs Union and our neighbors in the Southern African Development Community to provide stable and mutually beneficial framework for our international economic relations. We will also be looking very closely at the question of enhancing South-South Cooperation in general as part of the effort to expand our economic links with the rest of the world.

Consistent with our objective of creating a people-centered society, and effectively to address the critical questions of growth, reconstruction and development, we will together with organized labor and the private sector, pay special attention to the huge issue of human resource development. Both the public and private sector will be encouraged to regard labor as a resource and not a cost. Education and training must therefore be looked at very closely to ensure that we empower the workers, raise productivity levels and meet the skills, needs, of a modern economy. Important work will have to be done in and significant resources devoted to the areas of science and technology, including research and development. Government is also convinced that organized labor is an important partner whose cooperation is crucial for the reconstruction and development of our country. That partnership requires, amongst other things, that our Labor Law be reformed so that it is in line with international standard^d, apartheid vestiges are removed and a more harmonious labor relations dispensation is created on the basis of tripartite cooperation between government, labor and capital.

The government is determined forcefully to confront the scourge of unemployment, not by way of handouts, but by the creation of work opportunities. The government will also deal sensitively with the issue of population movements into the country. To protect our workers, to guard against the exploitation of vulnerable workers, and to ensure friendly relations with all countries and peoples the government is also taking urgent measures to deal firmly with drug trafficking, some of which is carried out by foreign nationals who are resident in the country. We must end racism in the work place, as part of our common offensive against racism in general. No more should words like kaffirs, Hottentots, coolies, boy, girl and boss be part of our vocabulary. I also trust that the matter of paying the workers for the public holidays proclaimed in order to ensure their participation in the election and the inauguration ceremonies will now be resolved as a result of recent consultation. This will be a welcome demonstration by the private sector of its involvement in the beautiful future we are all trying to build.

We have devoted time to a discussion of economic questions because they are fundamental to the realization of the fundamental objectives of the Reconstruction and Development Program. Below I mention some of the work in which the relevant governments are already involved to translate these objectives into realities. The government will take steps to ensure the provision of clean water on the basis of the principle of water security for all and the introduction of proper sanitation sensitive to the protection of the environment.

We are determined to address the dire housing shortage in a vigorous manner, acting together with the private sectors and the communities in need of shelter.

Health also remains the fundamental building block of the humane society we are determined to create through the implementation of the Reconstruction and Development Program. We must address the needs of the aged and the disabled, uplift disadvantaged sectors, such as the women and the youth, and improve the lives of our people in the rural communities and the informal settlements. We must invest substantial amounts in education and training and meet our commitment to introduce free and compulsory education for a period of at least nine years. Everywhere we must reinduct the culture of learning and of teaching, and make it possible for this culture to thrive. We must combat such social fatalities as widespread poverty, the breakdown of family life, crime, alcohol, and drug abuse, the abuse of children, women and the elderly, and the painful reality of street children. We are giving urgent attention to the long waiting list for the payment of social grants which have developed in some areas owing to lack of funds. I am especially pleased that we have a ministry dedicated to the issue of the environment. Its work must impact on many aspects of national activity and address the question of the wellbeing of society as a whole and the preservation of a healthy environmental future, even for generations not yet born.

As we begin this address, we borrowed the words of Ingrid Jonker to focus on the plight of the children of the country. I would now like to say that the government will, as a matter of urgency, attend to the tragic and complex question of children and juveniles in detention and prison. The basic principle from which we will proceed from now onwards is that we must rescue the children of the nation and ensure that the system of criminal justice must be the very last resort in the case of juvenile offenders.

I have therefore issued instructions to the departments concerned, as a matter of urgency, to work out the necessary guidelines which will enable us to empty our prisons of children and to place them in suitable alternative care. This is in addition to an amnesty for various categories of serving prisoners as will be affected in terms of what I said in my inauguration address two weeks ago.

In this context, I also need to make the point that the government will also not delay unduly with regard to attending to the vexed and unresolved issues of an amnesty for criminal activities carried out in furtherance of political objectives.

We will attend to this matter in a balanced and dignified way. The nation must come to terms with its past in a spirit of openness and forgiveness and proceed to build the future on the basis of repairing and healing. The burden of the past lies heavily on all of us, including those responsible for inflicting injury and those who suffered.

Following the letter and spirit of the constitution, we will prepare the legislation which will seek to free the wrongdoers from fear of retribution and blackmail, while acknowledging the injury of those who have been harmed so that the individual wrongs, injuries, fears and hopes affecting individuals are identified and attended to.

In the meantime, summoning the full authority of the position we represent, we call on all concerned not to take any step that might, in any way, impede or compromise the processes of reconciliation which the impending legislation will address.

The problem of politically motivated violence is still with us. We depend on our country's security forces to deal with this problem using all resources at their disposal. In this, and in their efforts to deal especially with criminal violence, they have our personal support and confidence.

We have also directed that all relevant ministries should engage the structures set up in terms of the national peace accord so that these can be invigorated to pursue their noble mission in the context of the changed circumstances in our country.

The government will otherwise not spare any effort in ensuring that our security forces enjoy the standing they deserve of being accepted by all our people the defenders of our sovereignty, our democratic system, the guarantors of a just peace within the country and the safety and security of all citizens and their property.

Let me also take this opportunity to reiterate our assurance to the rest of the public service that the government is firmly committed to the protection of the rights of all members of this service. We are also determined to work with the organisations of the service to ensure that we have the democratic, non-racial, non-sexist, honest and accountable corps of public servants which members of the public service themselves desire.

In this context, we must also make the observation that the government will not waver from the principle of achieving parity in remuneration and conditions of service among all workers in the public sector.

The youth of our country are the valued possession of the nation. Without them there can be no future. Their

needs are immense and urgent. They are at the center of our reconstruction and development plan.

To address them, acting with the youth themselves, the government will engage the representative organisations of the youth and other formations, among other things to look at the siting of a broad-based national commission on youth development among the structures of government. Building on this base the government and the commission would then work together to ensure that the nurturing of our youth stands at the centre of our reconstruction and development, without being consigned to a meaningless ghetto of public life.

Similar considerations must attach to the equally important question of the emancipation of the women of our country. It is vitally important that all structure of government, including the president himself, should understand this fully that freedom cannot be achieved unless the women have been emancipated from all forms of oppression.

All of us must take this on board that the objectives of the Reconstruction and Development Programme will not have been realised unless we see in visible and practical terms that the condition of the women of our country has radically changed for the better and that they have been empowered to intervene in all aspects of life as equals with any other member of society.

In addition to the establishment of the statutory gender commission provided for in the constitution, the government will, together with the representatives of the women themselves, look at the establishment of organs of government to ensure that all levels of the public sector, from top to bottom, integrate the central issue of the emancipation of women in their programmes and daily activities.

Tomorrow, on Africa Day, the dream of Ingrid Jonker will come to fruition. The child grown to a man will trek through all Africa. The child grown to a journey will journey all over the world—without a pass!

Tomorrow, on Africa Day, our new flag will be hoisted in an historic ceremony at the OAU headquarters in Addis Ababa, with the OAU having already agreed to accept us as its latest member. [applause]

Tomorrow, on Africa Day, the UN Security Council will meet to lift the last remaining sanctions against South Africa and to position the world organisation to relate to our country as an honoured, responsible and peace-loving citizen.

As such, the government is involved in discussion to determine what our contribution could be to the search for peace in Angola and Rwanda; to the reinforcement of the peace process in Mozambique; to the establishment of a new world order of mutually beneficial cooperation, justice, prosperity and peace for ourselves and for the nations of the world.

Yesterday the cabinet also decided to apply for our country to join the Commonwealth. This important community of nations is waiting to receive us with open arms.

We have learnt the lesson that our blemishes speak of what all humanity should not do. We understand this fully that our glories point to the heights of what human genius can achieve.

In our dreams we have vision of all our country at play in our sportsfields and enjoying deserved and enriching recreation in our theaters, galleries, beaches, mountains, plains and game parks, in conditions of peace, security and comfort.

Our road to that glorious future lies through collective hard work to accomplish the objective of creating a people-centred society through the implementation of the vision contained in our Reconstruction and Development Plan.

Let us all get down to work!

I declare this session of Parliament formerly open.

Political Leaders React to Speech

MB2405190294 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 24 May 94

[Text] Reaction by political leaders to President Mandela's speech was generally positive. Some parties expressed concern over the implementation of the Reconstruction and Development Plan and the amnesty issue. But politicians across the political spectrum said it would boost investor confidence.

[Correctional Services spokesman Sipho Mzimela] I think it was a very comprehensive speech. It dealt with all the major areas which government has to attend to and it touched on the major issues and problems which are facing the country. So in that sense I think it's a very good speech.

[Freedom Front leader Constand Viljoen in Afrikaans] I think the reconstruction program which President Mandela talks about is a very ambitious plan. He is talking about big amounts of money. I hope it will be possible. For it to become possible will entirely depend on a, Foreign aid, and b, to what extent our economy is going to produce. There is quite a strong feeling among many people that the economy can pick up strongly. I hope that will be the case because if the economy is not strong, then we will not be in a position to get this reconstruction program off the ground.

[Minister Without portfolio Jay Naidoo] I believe it's a very realistic program. It offers us a kick start to the Reconstruction Development Program and we are wanting to deliver the goods now. And that is what the president has instructed us to do, and that is what we are going to do.

[Democratic Party acting leader Tony Leon] The Democratic Party is very encouraged by the tone and by the content of the speech. We think President Mandela went a long way toward reassuring all the communities which need to be brought into nation-building and reconciliation, particularly the financial and investment community.

[Pan Africanist Congress leader Clarence Makwetu] Well, it is not easy for me to comment on the speech as it is, but it was a well balanced one because it covered quite a number of issues affecting our country—the issues like health, gender issues, education, unemployment, housing etcetera. And these are the issues we need to address.

[Environmental Affairs, Tourism Minister Dawie de Villiers] I think it is a speech that will encourage confidence. The president succeeded in marrying the objectives of the Reconstruction and Development Program with sound economic and financial management. I believe the speech will be well received by the private sector. [end recording]

COSATU Comments on Speech

MB2405204594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2004 GMT 24 May 94

[Congress of South African Trade Unions, COSATU, Press Statement on President Mandela's Speech issued on the SAPA PR Wire Service]

[Text] President Mandela's opening speech in Parliament today sent an electric wave of hope around South Africa. It was truly the speech of a people's president, reflecting his concern first and foremost for the ordinary people of this land. In particular it will be greeted with enormous enthusiasm by working people.

The speech placed the Reconstruction and Development Programme [RDP] firmly on the agenda as the cornerstone of government policy over the next five years. COSATU pledges its wholehearted support and undivided energy in ensuring the success of this programme, and believes that the overwhelming majority of South Africans want it to succeed. Indeed it was extremely encouraging to hear that the entire cabinet of national unity have come out in support of the RDP.

COSATU was also encouraged by the president's undertaking to immediately put in place certain short-term measures which will within the year begin to make an impact on the lives of working people. These include the implementation of public works programmes, the building of houses and infrastructure, health programmes, training and education, and reorganisation of the public service. The emphasis on job creation, together with the fight against inflation and consumer protection will be welcomed by working people who have been economically battered for so many years.

COSATU welcomes the undertaking to bring South Africa in line with international standards, particularly in relation to reforming and harmonising our labour legislation. The president's speech also encouraged the development of strong organisations of civil society, both at trade union and community level.

His comments on the economy and financing the RDP were imbued with a vision of economic development which serves people. It is clear that the government of national unity aims to reorient priorities, and allocation of resources, to primarily address the need to attack poverty, and ensure sustainable economic development.

We are hopeful that President Mandela's comments on unleashing the economic potential of all our countries people will help to lay the basis for a new relationship between employers and workers. The spirit of his comments are that democratisation of the economy are as important as political democratisation. This approach can only help to reinforce the need for more effective worker participation in decisions on issues affecting their daily lives.

Mandela Interviewed 24 May

MB2405194294 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1830 GMT 24 May 94

[Interview with President Nelson Mandela by SABC announcers, Leslie Mashokwe and Ameen Akhalwaya on 24 May; place not given; From the "Agenda" program—live or recorded]

[Text] [Mashokwe] Good evening to you Mr. President and welcome.

[Mandela] Good evening.

[Mashokwe] And with me here is my colleague, the editor of Agenda, Mr. Ameen Akhalwaya. Good evening to you.

[Akhalwaya] Good evening Leslie. Good evening, President.

[Mandela] Good evening.

[Akhalwaya] President Nelson Mandela, when you say that it's a nightmare come true for hundreds of thousands of people in this country, it's also a dream come true for millions of people in this country. What does that mean to you, President Nelson Mandela, president of the Republic of South Africa?

[Mandela] That appellation arouses mixed feelings. The feeling of joy and even excitement, that our struggles have come to fruition, the day for which we have prayed so hard and long. It is the fulfillment of a dream and we are excited. At the same time there is a note of sadness, because some of the men and women who have made this day possible are not here to rejoice with us. One

wishes you could arouse everybody in order to participate in this historic event. So we accept the new status with mixed feelings.

[Mashokwe] Mr. President, at what stage did you feel a sense of fulfillment. Take us step by step from the day you voted, to the day you were inaugurated as president, and then to today when you are now president, and you are president of an all race democratically elected assembly of South Africa?

[Mandela] I don't think it's realistic to point to any specific hour or minute which you could regard as a day of fulfillment. It has been a process from the moment in which we established the liberation army. Its operations, the role on the part of our people, both inside prison and outside prison, inside the country and abroad, the support we received from the international community, built up the hope that we would return and that the day of fulfillment will come. And what has happened on the 10th of May is merely the culmination of a process where we felt certain that the day of fulfillment will come.

[Mashokwe] In your state of the nation address today you emphasized the need for a people-orientated policy which the government will be pursuing. You also emphasized the need for individual freedom. Does this fly in the face of people who would want to be communities, as a group like the Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front] or people with those ideologies?

[Mandela] Well, I am convinced that the Bill of Rights, which we have now adopted, makes full provision for the protection of basic human rights for all South Africans irrespective of the national group to which they belong. The rights of citizenship are all fully guaranteed in that Bill of Rights, and there is no necessity for people to demand protection as a group. Those are merely the vestiges of a racist approach which we have to try to address. I am having discussions with leaders from the ultra-right. I have had discussions shortly after the announcement of the results with General Constand Viljoen. I have also had discussions last Friday with Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg. I am meeting him again tomorrow. I have to address their fears, and that is what I'm busy with. It is not sufficient for me to say we have made provision for all individuals in the Bill of Rights. One has to enter into negotiations in order to reach a settlement which will allay the fears of everybody and it is in this spirit that I'm having discussions with these leaders.

[Akhalwaya] Mr. President, before the elections the Freedom Front and the ANC entered into an agreement that there would be a volkstaat [homeland] council that the Freedom Front could set up. How far has that progressed and what is its actual role going to be within Parliament?

[Mandela] We want firstly to find out facts on the basis on which we can address the demand. We must ascertain how many people, in particular how many Afrikaners, are behind this demand. If it is a minority, then we have one way of addressing the problem. If it is a majority of

the Afrikaners, however much we may think that that demand is misplaced, we have a different attitude toward that demand. And therefore this council is intended to ascertain how much support this demand can command among the masses of the people on behalf of which it is intended to be put forward.

[Mashokwe] Mr. President, in your speech today you alluded to the fact that about 2.5 billion rands will be appropriated this year for the Reconstruction and Development Program. Estimates run at about 80 to 90 billion being needed for that program to be brought to fruition. How are you going to finance the deficit, the shortfall if you look at about 10 years, five years' time you might indicate 10 billion rands. How are you going to come up with the shortfall? Is business going to be helping you and how committed will they be, together with the foreigners?

[Mandela] We must not take these figures as being in anyway accurate. They do not come from the National Working Committee of the ANC. They have been put forward by institutions which, although very close to the ANC, nevertheless do not necessarily reflect the conclusions reached by the ANC itself. We were not in government when these figures were first issued. We are now in government. We have access to accurate information and the budget which is going to be published on the 22d of June will come out with clearly considered figures and it is on the basis of what the budget says, that we can now talk of figures.

[Mashokwe] But Mr. President, the very civil service that is in place is the one that was been (?unfairly) run by the former government two years ago to implement social spending. Then how are you going to assure that they will deliver this time because in the past their track record is dismal?

[Mandela] Unlike the previous government, and I'm not saying this in a spirit of criticism, but unlike the previous government, the government of national unity is people orientated. This Reconstruction and Development Program [RDP] emerged from discussions with the masses of the people in people's forums, which took place across the length and breadth of this country. It is a program which was circulated to a wide-range of opinion makers and therefore it is a program which is based on consultations with the masses of the people themselves, and no government which has attached such importance to the participation of the masses themselves in formulating this particular plan can therefore take decisions which are contrary to the wishes of the people.

[Mashokwe] But the civil service that is in place, the [word indistinct] that is in place is the very one that did not deliver three years ago?

[Mandela] Well, what we can say about the National Party today, we can say that about the Freedom Front. They were all at one time in exactly the same position in which the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] is today. But through dialogue, through persuasion,

through criticism, we have been able to take them on board, and to reach a breakthrough which all of us are celebrating today. And it is not a cause for alarm that we should find certain sections of our population serving policies which have now been renounced by everybody to be able to serve the interest of democracy. The National Party today is serving the interest of democracy in spite of the fact that they were the authors of the most brutal system of racial oppression in the history of this country. The civil service that you are talking about are themselves now serving the new government of national unity. I have received the support of the South African Defense Force, the South African Police, and other such important security services. I have received the support of the civil service, at least those that work with me in the Union Buildings, and I have no doubt that reflects the attitude of the civil service throughout the country.

[Mashokwe] We continue the interview with the president, Nelson Mandela, from his Tuynhuys offices in Cape Town. This is his first interview since being elected president of South Africa.

[Akhalwaya] President Mandela, the Reconstruction and Development Plan which you said in Parliament today has the support of the government of national unity depends a lot on partnership—government, the private sector, civics, and so forth, I would say unions. Given the past with P.W. Botha when he was president, he had his famous seminars or famous meetings with the business sector as well. Earlier the Urban Foundation to address the housing shortage and so forth, and yet the problems have not only remained but in many cases the problems increased. What is so different now that the private sector especially will be able to deliver to make the RDP a success?

[Mandela] Again I want to draw a clear distinction between the previous government and the present government of national unity. I have already explained that the Reconstruction and Development Program emerges from consultation not only with the masses of the people across the length and breadth of this country, but also with state institutions, state corporations, government departments like the minister of finance, with business, consultation with academics. It is a program which mirrors the vies of opinion makers in this country, and it is for that reason that we are confident that business, both locally and abroad, is going to support this program. And we are saying so not only from speculations. We are saying so as a result of the numerous discussions we've had with business inside and outside the country—and the pledges of support which we have already received. We also have had extensive discussions with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, industrial organizations and commercial banks throughout the world, and massive support has been promised to us, and this is quite apart from the funds which are going to be generated from savings, from government departments in this country. These 2.5 billion rands are as a result of the cooperation from government departments in regard to funds that are

already available and the change in the direction of spending in the country. It is for that reason therefore that we are confident that we have got the resources. We also have got the support of the masses of the people and opinion makers in the country. Because of our different approach as compared to the previous government—where we rely on consultation with the people of South Africa.

[Mashokwe] Mr. President, you touched on the issue of amnesty for criminal violence committed in the furtherance of political objectives. Does this in any way suggest that you are going to extend the deadline for criminal violence which will probably mean that Janus Walus, Clive Derby-Lewis will be given amnesty as well?

[Mandela] Well, firstly, let's take the position very clearly. There are three categories of people in regard to whom amnesty may be considered. There are those people who committed offenses before the 10th of October 1990. Those we have decided that, provided they follow a certain procedure, they are entitled to amnesty because there are similar categories of people before that cut off date who were granted amnesty, and we believe that a government of national unity should be even-handed and grant amnesty not only to those who committed offenses in their opposition to apartheid, but also to those who committed offenses in defense of apartheid. But then there are those who committed offenses between this cutoff date and December 1993. Their indemnity or amnesty is purely at the discretion of the government of national unity. But those who committed offenses after December 1993, we have no policy at the present moment; we have no decision at the present moment as to whether they will be granted amnesty. But I must say that our intention is to heal the wounds and to ensure that there is peace in our country, that everybody cooperates in the task of reconciliation and nation building. But cases will be examined on their merits. You must remember that in the case of people like Walus and Derby-Lewis, they are people who lost their beloved in a very cruel manner, in a manner which could have led to civil war in this country. And their case therefore is going to require special consideration. We, as the African National Congress, have openly declared that we are against the death sentence and of course that is an offense that was committed before we took over the government of the country. We will have to balance up issues in the light of our policy, but also in the light of the special nature of their offense, bearing in mind the people who have lost their beloved, and a country which has lost one of the most promising leaders in this country. So the question of these two is one that will have to be decided on its own facts.

[Akhawaya] Mr. President, can we talk about the people outside prison who are still in prison to a large extent. [as heard] Your speech emphasized today the development of youth and the central role that youth play in the RDP and also the question of the emancipation of women. You have also announced special feeding schemes for children in need of feeding; you've also talked about free

medical care for children under the age of six. While everybody applauds quite rightly the emphasis on youth, there are millions of people in this country who were deprived of their youth through the struggle, I'm talking now about pensioners, that there is no similar concession being extended to them in terms of your speech. Now surely in terms of the difficulties they are undergoing, queuing for long hours just to collect pensions for medical treatment and so forth, that similar concessions should be extended to them?

[Mandela] There are many issues of importance in this country which were not mentioned in this speech, not because they are not important, but because other policy had been made clear in countless speeches before today.

The question of pensions is one to which we are committed to honor. A person who takes up a job and contributes to the pension fund, wants to prepare for a day when he or she is no longer able to work, and no government can ignore the payment of pensions to which people are legitimately entitled.

[Akhawaya] I asked specifically about the pensioners not being able to get free medical treatment as children would be entitled to.

[Mandela] Well, we are developing a social program in which people who are not able to afford to pay for medical expenses will be entitled to do so. We have mentioned the question of children specifically because it is part of our policy, but we have spoken about the disabled, about the aged being entitled to assistance from the government. This includes pensioners as well. We have made no discrimination whatsoever against pensioners.

[Mashokwe] Mr. President, what about parity for pensioners and pensions for the civil servants who have been working in these homelands and independent states? Will the government find money to equal the (?package) that they are looking for?

[Mandela] Parity is a principle to which we are committed and we have to find the resources to put the policy in practice.

[Akhawaya] If I may just come back on the question of funding the RDP and the finances that are required. There's also the question of taxation—obviously it will be one of the sources of revenue. In your speech, and I just quote, you said that we agree that a permanently higher general level of taxation is to be avoided. Is that sort of code word "permanently" or does that mean that you are considering temporary higher taxes, and if so isn't temporary part of the government plan still out to continue temporary for a long time. [as heard]

[Mandela] I'm happy we have moved away from pensions because I was beginning to get the impression that you are concerned about your own pensions. [laughter] Now our policy is that we should have a low taxation system. That is our policy and it is absolutely important

in order to get investments, both local and foreign, and that is why we are committed to the system of a low taxation system. We don't know of course about the future. We will resist any temptation to fund the government by raising the rate of taxation. And that formulation is merely intended for the... [changes thought] should it become necessary, because of concrete conditions to consider raising taxes. Even when we do so, there will be the widest consultation with the people who will be expected to pay a higher taxation. We will refrain from taking any unilateral action. But as presently advised, I cannot imagine a case where it will be necessary for us to raise taxation.

[Mashokwe] Mr. President, let's go beyond the borders—South Africa going back to the family of nations. Where is your focus going to be—southern Africa in Africa, the UN, and are we going back as you stated to the Commonwealth? What is in it for us?

[Mandela] You can't approach this question from the point of view of prioritizing. We are in the southern African region. And of course, we have to play our role there. We have advantages as far as our economy and financial system is concerned, which are not enjoyed by our neighbors, and we will play our part as equal partners with organizations like SADC [Southern African Development Community]. We are part of the continent of Africa and we have now been accepted by the OAU. We will play our part in that region and on this continent. But at the same time we are going to be part of an organization, the Commonwealth, which draws its membership from all over the world. We will be part of the Non-Aligned Movement, which also has got a similar composition. We will be part of the United Nations—a world body, and it's not possible to say we attach more importance to this particular organization. Insofar as the question of our membership is concerned and our activities, they are all on the same basis.

[Akhawaya] President Mandela, tomorrow is Africa Day and the United Nations will be lifting the arms embargo on South Africa. Now Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] in this country has formed—as a result of the arms sanctions—according to reports, Armscor is now gearing up to tackle the international market to sell South African arms abroad. Given our own history, given what is happening in our own country in terms of violence, the indiscriminate use of firearms, firearms being obtainable freely. Are we gearing ourselves up as a nation that perhaps should know better, that we want to export weapons of death and destruction abroad?

[Mandela] The trade in arms is worldwide and I don't think it will be fair to say that a particular country should not engage in trade in arms. After all arms are not provided for the purpose of suppression of a particular population group in a country. Arms are for the purpose of defending the sovereignty and the integrity of a country. From that angle there is nothing wrong in having trade in arms. But we are going to look very

carefully, in so far as our own country, to be sure that our trade in arms does not violate considerations of humanity, and does not allow any particular country to use those arms for suppressing the legitimate aspirations of any ethnic group in that particular country.

[Mashokwe] Mr. President, you referred to South Africa's contribution to world peace, and [word indistinct] about Rwanda and Angola. Are there any specifics that you could give with (?effect) to what contributions South Africa is going to be playing in those two countries?

[Mandela] We are part, or we are going to be part of the Organization of African Unity. And we are going to form part of the frontline states and our contribution will be determined collectively by ourselves as well as the organizations I have referred to. We have no unilateral policy in this regard. It is sufficient for us to declare that as a matter of principle we are interested in peace throughout the world generally, and in particular in those areas like Rwanda where there is turmoil and conflict. But precisely what we'll do will be determined by the organizations that are addressing the question. Organizations of which we are now members.

[Mashokwe] Mr. President, but we see South Africans as being mercenaries in Angola, having switched sides from supporting UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] to supporting the government of the day there. What is the government's viewpoint on this one?

[Mandela] Well, I think that the position in Angola has been complicated by the fact that the South African Government has been involved in trying to perpetuate this conflict. The approach of this government is totally different. We want peace, not only in our country, but in our neighboring states. And Angola is part of our neighboring states. King Hassan of Morocco, Houphouët-Boigny, the late president of Cote d'Ivoire, and myself were already involved in addressing the problem in Angola. Our concern is peace between the government of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and UNITA, and we are committed to that, and will resist any development that is going to interfere with that initiative on our part. And therefore, the question of mercenaries, whether from South Africa or from any other country, is not consistent with the attainment of peace in Angola, and we will do everything in our power to ensure that the need for mercenaries is removed.

[Akhawaya] Mr. President coming back home, when you were released from prison, one of the first (?meetings) that you gave for editors, you talked about the process that was started by Robert Mugabe in Zimbabwe in going for a cabinet of unity, and also President Nujoma, and you talked about a government of national unity in this country. That has now come to fruition, but at the same time the government of national unity that you now have is more a compromise, because especially for the cabinet ministers that come from other parties

you had no hand in, and because of the bargaining not all the people from your own party would have been the best people of your choice. Is this something that you had planned. Is this government of national unity what you wanted all along?

[Mandela] We would have been very happy if this government represented only the African National Congress, but we are solving problems in South Africa, not in the earth. We have to take into account the actual conditions in our country. We have, through the multi-party forum, brought together the various organizations in this country with totally different backgrounds. As you know at one time we had no less than 26 political parties in this country. We have been able to bring them on board and to achieve this breakthrough which we celebrated on the 10th on May. That alone shows that we have everything to gain by having involved all political parties in this process. As against 26 political parties, we only have three political parties in the government of national unity, and that is why consensus is comparatively easy to reach, and we now have had two cabinet meetings, and from all of them we have emerged with a united approach, and from the point of view of the conditions in our country this is the correct strategy for anybody who has embarked very seriously in reconciliation and nation building.

[Mashokwe] Mr. President, do you [word indistinct] in your speech earlier today that vulnerable workers will be safeguarded by the government. Does this mean that the immigration policy will deal differently with skilled workers from outside South Africa?

[Mandela] We are interested that there should be no emigration of skills from the surrounding countries, just as it is tragic for South Africa to lose its citizens who have the knowledge, the skills, the expertise, the training. It is also tragic for our neighbors to lose people of skill. At the present moment we have a higher rate of pay, and people who are skilled from our neighboring territories, especially now that we have a democratic government, the temptation is going to be to come to our country, and whilst we may welcome them, but that would create serious economic problems for our neighboring states, and we are entrusted in stability in this entire region, and therefore the problems which will create economic difficulties for our neighboring states are our concern.

[Akhawaya] Mr. President, how does that tie in with your emphasis on individual rights. Surely individuals from other countries will feel that this is where they can do the best for themselves. Can they be prevented from coming here?

[Mandela] Well you must understand that our Bill of Rights is intended for South Africans mainly. It does not mean that it should be applied mechanically. People coming from other countries, we are entitled to decide the question of immigration on the basis of problems which an influx of skilled people from other countries will create in those countries. You must realize how

much the neighboring states are going to rely on South Africa. Not because we are going to throw our weight around, because we have got a developed economy, but because our economy can actually benefit the neighboring states. One of the issues we have been making in our appeal to the international community is that; to assist in the economic development of South Africa is actually to assist people of this region, because of the important role we are likely to play if the international community helps our economy to grow.

[Mashokwe] Mr. President, on that note we have to thank you, and thank you Mr. Akhalwaya. Thanks for your time and thanks for being with us.

KwaZulu Without Authority Due to ANC-IFP Dispute

MB2205112294 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
22 May 94 p 2

[Report by Carmel Rickard]

[Text] Serious political wrangles between the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and the ANC over cabinet positions has left Kwazulu Natal, one of the country's poorest, most violent and least developed provinces, effectively ungoverned and unable to begin implementing much-needed reconstruction projects.

Natal ANC officials put some blame on the hardline approach of IFP President and National Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who meets with President Nelson Mandela in Cape Town today in an effort to sort out the squabbles. ANC provincial leader Jacob Zuma will also be in Cape Town today, and it is understood he will meet with Mr Mandela on the same issue. Provincial premier Dr Frank Mdlalose of the IFP and Mr Zuma, with their respective advisers, will have talks on Tuesday about the problem.

ANC sources say that until the stalemate is sorted out, the province will not be delegated its powers under the Constitution. Pretoria will continue to hold its powers in trust, and Kwazulu Natal will be effectively powerless.

ANC sources said the force of Mr Buthelezi's presence at regional level could become so significant that the province would end up with "two premiers", Mr Buthelezi and Dr Mdlalose.

Among grievances listed by Mr Zuma was Dr Mdlalose's handling of cabinet allocation. Initially he announced Mr Zuma would have the post of social welfare, but this was changed—according to Mr Zuma, without warning or consultation—to public works and auxiliary services. Mr Zuma also complained that the ANC was not given the deputy cabinet position on police, which it wanted. "Completely excluding the ANC from this portfolio will never work."

'Stand-Off' Blamed on ANC 'Error'

MB2305153894 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 23 May 94 pp 1,2

[By Mark Ashurst]

[Text] The continuing stand-off in Natal between regional premier Frank Mdlalose and the ANC over the allocation of key ministerial portfolios in the provincial legislature followed a crucial miscalculation by ANC Natal leader Jacob Zuma, sources within the ANC said at the weekend.

But the ANC has not discarded the possibility of resorting to court actions to remedy the situation. The sources said Zuma agreed to accept an Inkatha victory in the province at a private meeting with ANC President Nelson Mandela during the weekend of April 30-May 1.

The ANC's decision to accept the poll in Natal was based on Zuma's confidence that Mdlalose would "co-operate" in the Natal cabinet in the interests of national reconciliation. ANC hopes for a settlement were pinned on talks between Mandela and Inkatha Freedom Party leader Chief Buthelezi, who were set to meet in Cape Town last night. ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said there was little sign of goodwill at provincial level.

In a speech to the Natal legislature on Friday, Buthelezi appealed to the Premier and the cabinet to resist making deals at leadership level. Democracy would be "smashed on the rocks of expediency" if deals were done in secret "to appear reasonable", he said.

Inkatha was awarded 51 percent of the Natal vote in last month's election, and currently holds six of the 10 ministerial seats in the new cabinet. The ANC has refused to accept the three portfolios offered to it and is demanding the police portfolio described by ANC Midlands chairman Harry Gwala as "the difference between liberation and oppression in Natal".

Natal University analyst Mary de Haas said ANC leaders were primarily concerned with reducing violence by not provoking Inkatha. However, any decision to concede such a substantial victory to Inkatha was "short-sighted in the extreme".

ANC-aligned lawyers confirmed they had sworn affidavits from Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) officials claiming that Inkatha's final poll was the result of "massive fraud". The ANC last week suspended an application to the Special Electoral Court from its Natal region to review the election result.

Niehaus confirmed that the ANC objections were suspended in the interests of finding a political settlement in Natal. The possibility of reversing this decision could give the ANC added "leverage" in negotiations with Inkatha.

Further, if Inkatha remained intransigent, the Constitutional Court could be asked to declare the Natal cabinet's

decisions null and void on grounds that the cabinet was not properly constituted. Administrators could then be appointed to run the province, he said.

Zuma had "a good working relationship" with Mdlalose, said De Haas. The dispute over portfolio allocations reflected intervention by hardline factions within Inkatha, at whose insistence Prince Zulu Gideon had been granted a seat in the cabinet in favour of Mike Tarr.

IEC chairman Johann Kriegler confirmed that political parties had been involved in negotiations with the IEC during the elections count. The IEC had hoped to resolve objections lodged by parties over the IEC's handling of the elections, he said.

Mdlalose, Zuma 'Confident' Before Meeting

MB2405100994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0923 GMT 24 May 94

[Text] Durban May 24 SAPA—KwaZulu/Natal Premier Frank Mdlalose and the African National Congress' Natal leader Jacob Zuma were both confident the impasse over the allocation of ministerial portfolios in the province would be broken at Tuesday's bilateral meeting.

Speaking shortly before the meeting in Durban, Mr Zuma said: "We are always confident. We have disputed issues which we will try to resolve. We have no reason to fail, I'm ready for anything."

Dr Mdlalose said he too hoped the differences would be resolved, but "you never can predict what will happen".

The premier and Mr Zuma said the dispute had been raised during Monday's talks between President Nelson Mandela and Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi in Cape Town.

The conflict over the allocation of portfolios arose last week when the three ANC ministers, Mr Zuma, S'bu Ndebele and Zweli Mkhize, excused themselves from the swearing-in ceremony in Pietermaritzburg.

The trio were dissatisfied with the portfolios allocated to them, and charged Dr Mdlalose should have consulted with them before a decision was taken.

Mr Zuma was initially awarded the social welfare portfolio, Dr Mkhize the health portfolio and Mr Ndebele the roads and traffic control portfolio.

But in his speech in Ulundi on Friday, Mr Buthelezi said a new portfolio, auxiliary services, had been given to the ANC.

The meeting to break the deadlock was mooted by Dr Mdlalose last week.

Group Set Up To Resolve Differences

*MB2405161994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1455
GMT 24 May 94*

[Text] Durban May 24 SAPA—A joint working group, under the leadership of KwaZulu/Natal Premier Frank Mdlalose and African National Congress Natal leader Jacob Zuma, was established on Tuesday to resolve differences over executive portfolios in the provincial legislature. The group was formed when a delegation led by Dr Mdlalose and an ANC delegation met in Durban in a bid to break the impasse over the allocation of portfolios.

The conflict arose last week when Natal's three ANC ministers, Mr Zuma, S'bu Ndebele and Zweli Mkhize, excused themselves from the swearing-in ceremony in Pietermaritzburg.

The ANC was dissatisfied with the portfolios allocated to the three ministers, and charged Dr Mdlalose should have consulted with them before a decision was taken.

A joint statement issued after Tuesday's meeting said the group would meet in Durban on Thursday to finalise matters so the KwaZulu/Natal Executive Council could begin to exercise its responsibility.

Mr Zuma said the re-allocation of portfolios was still under discussion.

Both delegations committed themselves to working together and Dr Mdlalose said the provincial government of unity was "on track".

"Full and frank discussions were held in a cordial atmosphere. Both sides committed themselves as a matter of urgency to finding solutions to outstanding issues and good progress was made in this regard," read the statement.

KwaZulu Units Said To Receive Terrorism Training

*MB2205115294 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in
English 22 May 94 p 4*

[Report by Ray Hartley]

[Text] KwaZulu self-protection unit recruits were allegedly given gruesome training in terrorism—including how to set fire to a bus so passengers could not escape—at a camp under the command of Inkatha senator Phillip Powell. Details of the training at Mlaba camp, about 40km from Ulundi, and a dramatic election day raid by TEC [Transition Executive Council] officials, are contained in a confidential report which has been handed to President Nelson Mandela. The report, compiled by TEC investigator Howard Varney and dated May 19, said information had alleged the trainees "were preparing for disruptive action over the election period."

Demonstrations of the bus-burning technique were carried out at a grenade training site on the Umfolozi river

bed, a former camp trainee told the TEC investigator. He said trainees were also taught how to construct home-made bombs. Instruction was provided on how to sabotage a vehicle by tampering with the battery so that "when the vehicle is started, the battery will explode".

Training, which took place using illegal weapons allegedly supplied by officials in the KwaZulu government and police, also covered the use of "AK-47s, Makarovs, Uzis, pump action shotguns, limpet mines, pistols (and) R1 rifles", the report said.

The investigation prompted TEC officials Mac Maharaj and Fanie van der Merwe to accompany the Maritzburg SAP's [South African Police] Major-General Wynand van der Merwe on an unsuccessful raid of the camp, which raised questions about police partiality. On arrival near the camp site on April 26, the group agreed that General van der Merwe would land his helicopter in the camp first and persuade Mr Powell to allow a search of the facility, but this plan had to be aborted. "Persons in the crowd picked up stones and the helicopter made a hasty retreat." The helicopter flew to a nearby 121 Battalion Base, where TEC, police and SANDF [South African National Defence Force] officials decided that "firm action would be taken against the camp".

The local Internal Stability Division, under a Major Pelser, was instructed to set up a roadblock to prevent trainees and equipment from leaving the camp, and a mechanised SADF [South African Defence Force] back-up made its way to the camp. The SADF contingent was scheduled to arrive on the morning of April 27, in time for a full search.

"It was decided and agreed that it was of vital importance that all personnel in the camp be properly processed and that they be held until this had happened," the report said. But, once the TEC officials had left the scene to return to Maritzburg, the trainees were allowed through the police road-block. Major Pelser claimed he had no orders to prevent the trainees from leaving the base and that buses were searched at the roadblock. But General van der Merwe said most of the buses had departed before the roadblock was set up.

"The departure of most of the trainees from the base without any processing by the police constitutes a major setback to the investigation," Mr Varney said in the report.

Police entered the camp with the permission of Mr Powell shortly before midnight to find it had been abandoned in haste. A rondavel "allegedly under the control of Phillip Powell" was searched and G3 rifles, handgrenades, rifle grenades, shotguns and ammunition were seized. Mr Powell's vehicle was searched and a homemade weapon was seized. "This homemade shotgun is apparently the same type that was manufactured by the former C10 (Vlakplaas) persons named in the Goldstone report," the report said.

The KwaZulu government intended deploying as many as 1,000 of the trainees in the KwaZulu Police as special or assistant constables, but this had not been done.

A thousand rifles that Mr Powell tried to purchase from Eskom could have been destined for the trainees, the report said.

Mr Varney called for a thorough inquiry into training at the Mlaba camp and the procurement of weapons used in the training.

Mr Powell could not be reached for comment.

Human Rights Group on Decreased Death Toll in Natal

MB2305091294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0828 GMT 23 May 94

[Text] Durban May 23 SAPA—At least seven people were killed in violence in KwaZulu/Natal since the start of the weekend, and the Human Rights Committee said this was the lowest figure recorded over a weekend this year. The latest killings pushed the death-toll in the province to at least 455 since the declaration of a state of emergency in KwaZulu/Natal on March 31.

In Montclair, Durban, the corpse of an unidentified man was found on Saturday. He had been hacked to death, the South African Police said. The bullet-riddled body of another unidentified man was found in Inanda, north of Durban, on Saturday morning. Another body of a man was found in the nearby Nhulswane river. He had been shot in the left eye. In Stanger, on the north coast, Mr Jabulani Mtembu was shot dead by unknown gunmen on Saturday night. In Mtunzini, on the north coast, Mr Amos Cebukulu was awoken by a knock on his door on Saturday night. He saw that one of the men was armed, and fled. Upon his return Mr Cebukulu found the body of his son.

The HRC meanwhile said violence had "definitely decreased", but spokesman Linda McLean cautioned that there was still dissatisfaction over the election results and concern over policing in the province. "We are still very worried about the violence in KwaZulu/Natal."

PAC Official Calls For Meeting on Election Performance

MB2205124594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0723 GMT 22 May 94

[Text] Johannesburg May 22 SAPA—Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] North West Leader, Dr Ben Marengwa, on Sunday called for a PAC national congress to be convened to debate the party's poor performance in the elections. Dr Marengwa, the PAC's premier candidate for the North West, said the "electoral national fiasco" had been caused by the inefficiency of the PAC head

office. "I therefore call for an immediate national congress of the PAC to correct the ills. In the PAC certain heads must roll."

Dr Marengwa would not elaborate on the nature of the inefficiency or the party members he was criticising. "That would be undemocratic," he told SAPA. "There is a national conference planned for December, but we think this is too long a time to wait. It must be brought forward. I have sounded out other leaders and I believe I will have support for the call to have an immediate congress. We need to make adjustments. This has to be thrashed out."

Dr Ben Marengwa said he wanted to thank the 27,000 who voted PAC in the North West, and the 243,000 voters "out of a membership of more than a million who loyally voted PAC nationally".

Modise on 'New Role' for Defense Force

MB2405173294 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 24 May 94 p 9

[By Tyrone August]

[Text] The role of South Africa's defence force, which in the past was widely regarded as one of terror and destruction, will change fundamentally in the years ahead. Its participation in cross-border raids and attacks such as those on a suspected APLA [Azanian Peoples Liberation Army] base in Transkei last year, are still fresh in the minds of many.

But the new Minister of Defence, Mr Joe Modise, is determined to change the role of the defence force. Among his plans is the establishment of a service brigade. "A lot of thinking has gone into the creation of a service brigade," said Modise in an interview in Pretoria. "This brigade will be funded by the Government and the community."

Initially, the new SA National Defence Force (SANDF) will provide vocational training for those who cannot become part of the standing force of between 67,000 and 70,000 soldiers.

Those who lose their places in the SANDF as a result of rationalisation will be given vocational training to prepare them for civilian life. "At the same time, they will also play a major role in the Reconstruction and Development Programme," said Modise.

"After dealing with ex-servicemen, the service brigade might also bring in young people who are in the streets and train them to play a part in the economy."

He said similar brigades were successfully established in Taiwan and in the United States. In South Africa, they will be managed by the SANDF but not be part of it. "It will be more or less an auxiliary body with a lot of emphasis on preparing people to participate in our economy," said Modise.

They will be trained as builders, bricklayers, carpenters, electricians, and later, also as motor mechanics, panel-beaters and spray painters. Some will also get technical training (for example, in electronics) and at a later stage training in agriculture.

"We would like this service brigade to carry on indefinitely, like it has in Taiwan," said Modise. "There it has become a very important instrument in developing the economy."

"That's the route we want to follow. A service brigade in South Africa could become an instrument of the people that would help to develop our country."

The establishment of a service brigade was first hinted at in a review of 1993 published by the then South African Defence Force (SADF) earlier this year. "There are a large number of individuals who have received military training of some sort and who will not be accommodated in the new defence force," it said in its report.

"To leave these individuals jobless in the streets is to invite trouble." This is where the SADF saw a role for a service brigade.

"This brigade could be used in non-military tasks, like building projects," it said. "After a period of service in the brigade, they can leave and make a living in the private sector."

The old SADF saw the new defence force playing an increasing role in socio-economic development. "The SADF has considerable ability in this area," it said. "Although the SADF should be designed primarily for conventional operations, pragmatic considerations dictate that it may sometimes be used for non-military tasks."

"The driving principle should be that the return on investment in the SADF (now SANDF) should be maximised by putting its community utility value to good use without impairing its primary role," the report said.

The SADF pointed to the role of the military in the United States during the Great Depression of the 1930s as an example of what it envisaged. "The vast pool of management skills and knowledge that is inherently part of any defence force was used, rather than military equipment per se, for upliftment projects," the SADF said.

"Some military personnel with the necessary expertise were seconded to other state departments for use in the socio-economic environment. This ensured that military equipment, which is needed for war and developed at great cost, could be reserved for its original purpose."

"Knowledge and expertise that had public application, for which the taxpayer had in any case paid, thus became available for use to the advantage of the country as a whole."

In South Africa, the report said, qualified personnel from the SADF could be used to help teach science and mathematics in schools where there was a shortage of qualified teachers. Medical orderlies could also be used to teach and promote basic hygiene and primary health care.

Like Modise, the SADF also saw a role for the new defence force in preparing youth who were not adequately trained to pursue a career or profession.

"A possible partial solution to this problem is to develop an organisation that can equip these people with the necessary skills to enable them to make a decent living," the report said.

"It is foreseen that the SADF can be used to train people for a better future. The organisation has the training facilities, the training expertise and the will to help."

These ideas are in line with the aims of the new Ministry of Defence. "We are in the process of reorganising our army," said Modise.

"We have always had problems with the defence force playing a military role inside the country." In the short term the SANDF will continue to help maintain stability inside the country.

But further down the road, it is clear that there will be a major shift in the role of the new defence force.

"We are now building a national defence force," he said. "The force is now being legitimised. This is the people's own force. They must do everything in their power to support it because it is their own instrument of protection," Modise said.

Orange Free State National Party Leader Resigns

MB2405161094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1450 GMT 24 May 94

[Text] Cape Town May 24 SAPA—The president of the Senate, Mr Kobie Coetsee, announced on Tuesday that he was resigning with immediate effect as leader of the [Orange] Free State National Party (NP). He said in a statement the presidency of the Senate required one not to be involved in the cut and thrust of party politics.

Mr Wynand Breytenbach, chairman of the Free State NP, would automatically take over as party leader in the province until the forthcoming provincial congress.

Mr Coetsee said he wished to thank the many people who had congratulated him on his election as president of the Senate.

He was laying down the party leadership with the peace of mind and knowledge that it would remain in good and strong hands.

National unity and the Free State's interests required of nationalists to work together with the government of Premier Patrick Lekota.

Former TDF Commander Retires From Military

*MB2305193394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1747
GMT 23 May 94*

[Text] Umtata May 23 SAPA—Former Transkei Defence Force [TDF] Commander Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa has retired from the military. A farewell parade will be held for him in Umtata on Friday.

Gen Holomisa was recently appointed deputy minister of environment in President Nelson Mandela's cabinet.

A TDF statement said on Monday regional commanders from the African National Congress' military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing], and from the Azanian Peoples Liberation Army, the armed wing of the Pan Africanist Congress, would be among guests at the function.

Nzo To Attend OAU Meeting; Mbeki at UN Talks

*MB2405062294 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0500 GMT 24 May 94*

[Text] South Africa's membership of the Organization of African Unity will be made official with the raising of the South African flag at the organization's headquarters in Addis Ababa tomorrow. The day, 25 May, had been recognized by the United Nations as Africa Day. The flag raising will be attended by Foreign Affairs Minister Alfred Nzo. Both South Africa's national anthems will be played at the ceremony.

At the same time Deputy President Thabo Mbeki, the deputy foreign affairs minister, Mr. Aziz Pahad, and the foreign affairs director general, Mr. Rusty Evans, will be in New York where the United Nations Security Council is to lift the last remaining sanctions against South Africa. These include the arms embargo. South Africa is expected to regain its seat in the United Nations General Assembly next month.

Earlier OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim said that South Africa had been admitted as the 53rd member of the organization. The OAU's information and publicity secretary, Mr. Ibrahim Gagash, said in Addis Ababa that more than 30 member countries had indicated that they were in favor of South Africa's membership.

Police To Hunt Down Murderers of Policemen

*MB2405175194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1524
GMT 24 May 94*

[Text] Johannesburg May 24 SAPA—The SA Police Service [SAPS] would hunt down "cowards" who continued to murder policemen even though the political climate in South Africa had changed considerably, the SAPS said on Tuesday. In a statement, the SAPS said 93 policemen had been murdered between January 1 and May 24 this year.

"In spite of the fact that unrest incidents have declined drastically, ten policemen have been murdered since (election day) April 27—an indication that the killing of policemen is continuing unabated."

Young men and women in their prime, who were there to protect the lives and property of the community, were often killed for no reason other than that they were law enforcement officers.

"These attacks will no longer be tolerated. The cowards who attack our members must not expect any respite in our efforts to hunt them down." Regardless of attacks and murders, and long hours of work under difficult circumstances, policemen still remained dedicated to their task.

"It is therefore the responsibility of the community to assist the police and become involved in police-related matters so as to ensure a future for all South Africans," the SAPS said.

Government Not To Interfere in Broadcasting

*MB2405191594 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in
Afrikaans 1600 GMT 24 May 94*

[Text] Dr. Pallo Jordan, minister of posts, telecommunications and broadcasting, says the government should not interfere with broadcasting. Speaking at a conference in Johannesburg via satellite from Cape Town, he said the government will act against broadcasting monopolies by restricting possible cross ownership of the media. Karen Kriel reports:

[Begin recording] [Karen Kriel] The future of broadcasting was discussed today. Dr. Pallo Jordan, the new minister of broadcasting, said free air waves should get priority and that regulation of the broadcasting is the task of the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

[Jordan in English] I don't want to be in the position to regulate broadcasting. I don't think any government should be in a position to regulate broadcasting. That should be the function of the independent body.

[Kriel] The Independent Broadcast Authority said it will probably consider applications for permanent broadcast licenses at the end this year—after certain legal guidelines have been completed. [end recording]

South African Press Review for 25 May

MB2505115494

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

KwaZulu Land Transfer—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 25 May publishes on page 16 an editorial examining the transfer of land to Zulu King Zwelithini. While noting that President Mandela has defused the crisis "for the time being," the editorial claims that "disquieting questions remain. The transfer has the

hallmarks of a furtive pact and political chicanery....Suspensions linger that Buthelezi was preparing a fall-back position in case the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] lost the provincial election in KwaZulu/Natal. By transferring land held by the KwaZulu Government to Zwelithini, he seems to have been securing an alternative IFP base."

Mandela's Speech—In another editorial on the same page, THE STAR describes President Nelson Mandela's speech to Parliament on 24 May as "romantic" and "wonderfully unifying." "It charted a possible course for the country which would constitute a 'high road' in anybody's terms. Stripped to its essence, the president's message is that the middle classes of this country will not only be allowed to continue in their productive endeavours, but will be actively encouraged to do so by the new Government—on condition that there is full acceptance of the urgent need for the upliftment of the poverty-stricken and disadvantaged." Noting that the ANC's Reconstruction and Development Program has been endorsed by all major role-players in South Africa, the editorial concludes: "In a programme of sensible, achievable reconstruction and development lies the future of all of us; if it fails, so will we."

BUSINESS DAY

Mandela's Speech—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY also looks at President Mandela's speech in its editorial on page 10 of its 25 May issue. The paper says Mandela presented "an inspired, positive, and attainable vision of the future that together we can create....His vision of our country's future displays an idealism for which we all

should strive." The editorial continues: "We believe in Mandela's sincerity and in his commitment to what he says....We trust the sincerity and commitment of the party Mandela leads....While we would have preferred specific commitments on issues such as the free flow of money and people in and out of the country, we trust the commitment to dealing with them sensitively once more pressing issues have been addressed." The paper notes that Mandela's speech recognized the need to reconcile the concerns of investors and bankers with the demand that "economic and social inequalities...be rectified quickly." The editorial concludes: "The future will not be easy, and attaining the future envisioned by Mandela implies commitment from everyone. We cannot choose but to remain on the road we have taken. Along it we can together create the great society."

SOWETAN

Gun Control—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on May 25 publishes on page 10 an editorial that notes efforts being made in the Pretoria, Witwatersrand, and Vereeniging provisional parliament to strengthen gun control by revising licensing procedures. "In general, we will support any effort to impose gun control on a paranoid society which is 'armed to the teeth.'...While limitations on gun licensing is a step in the right direction, a comprehensive plan is needed to make the country relatively gun free." The paper urges that such a plan take into account the need to improve policing so that citizens will not feel the need to own a gun, the need to stop individuals in government agencies from dealing illegally in guns, and the need to stop the flow of guns from Mozambique and other neighboring countries.

Angola

Savimbi, Dos Santos May Sign Peace by Mid Jun

LD2405205094 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network
in Portuguese 2000 GMT 24 May 94

[Text] The Angolan peace talks in Lusaka are still suspended, and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] delegation is in Huambo for consultations, but we are seeing signs of optimism in Luanda. Aldomiro da Conceicao, the Angolan presidency spokesman, admitted that the negotiations may be over by 15 June. De Conceicao spoke to Valter Medeiros on the telephone and also admitted that the peace agreement may be signed by the Angolan prime minister and the UNITA leader:

[Begin recording] [De Conceicao] As far as know, the talks are suspended because the UNITA delegation has not yet arrived in Lusaka. However, we are still optimistic, hoping that all will be resolved as soon as possible.

[Medeiros] Does that mean by the middle of June?

[De Conceicao] It is possible. As far as we are concerned, the sooner the better.

[Medeiros] Will the agreement be signed in New York?

[De Conceicao] No, there is no set place, as far as I am aware.

[Medeiros] Will the peace document be signed by Prime Minister Marcolino Moco and Dr. Savimbi?

[De Conceicao] Not even that has been defined yet.

[Medeiros] But is there not a possibility it may be so?

[De Conceicao] There are several possibilities, including this one. [end recording]

Peace in Angola may be a reality by the middle of June.

MPLA Central Committee Spokesman on Peace Talks

MB2405205494 Luanda TPA Television Network in
Portuguese 1930 GMT 24 May 94

[Text] The Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] is expected to end its session this evening after five days of deliberations, which dealt with the internal organization of the party, the country's development strategy, and the Angolan peace talks. MPLA Central Committee spokesman Norberto dos Santos said:

[Begin Santos recording] We think that our negotiating team is doing good work. It is defending the interests of our country and the government and we encourage it to continue on this path. The government has made an offer. It has already expressed its stand on UNITA's participation in the government, the special status for

Jonas Savimbi, and the mandate of the UN Angola Verification Mission. These issues are on the negotiating table, waiting for UNITA to adopt a stand. Our delegation will therefore continue to deal with these issues. The MPLA Central Committee has restated that it is necessary to find a just and lasting peace in Lusaka that will defend the interests of the Angolan people. [end recording]

UNITA Peace Talks Delegation Still in Huambo

MB2405202794 Luanda TPA Television Network in
Portuguese 1930 GMT 24 May 94

[Report from Lusaka by correspondent Manuel da Conceicao]

[Text] The Angolan peace talks have not yet resumed. The leadership of the negotiating team from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is still in Huambo. Eugenio Manuvakola, Jorge Valentim, and Elias Samakuva are expected to return to Lusaka only tomorrow afternoon. We learned from a reliable source that the UN plane will leave for Huambo tomorrow morning to bring back the leadership of the UNITA negotiating team.

Today, the leadership of the government negotiating team held an informal meeting with Alioune Blondin Beye, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola.

If the leadership of the UNITA negotiating team returns to Lusaka tomorrow, the talks will only begin after tomorrow, because tomorrow is Africa Day and it is a national holiday here in Zambia.

UNITA Forces Continue To Defend Ndalatando

MB2405134394 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 24 May 94

[Text] The valiant, patriotic, and revolutionary Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FALA, continue to defend Ndalatando, the capital of Cuanza Norte, against the aggression of Eduardo dos Santos' troops. Our correspondent Firmino Lukamba reports from the area:

Violent clashes took place on 22 May, when FALA troops attacked a convoy of government troops that tried to supply its forces besieged around Ndalatando. After one hour and 38 minutes of heavy clashes along the road between Camassai-Quichucula, the enemy was forced to retreat, leaving behind three cars [word indistinct], a 10,000 liter fuel tank, 15 confirmed dead soldiers, 18 AKM-47 weapons, and an unspecified number of [words indistinct] military equipment. We were unable to present the list of all the captured war materiel [words indistinct] our logistical department is involved in the process.

UNITA Reportedly Preparing New Attack on Cuito

MB2405203894 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 24 May 94

[Report from correspondent in Cuito]

[Excerpt] The rebels of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] are preparing a new attack on the city of Cuito in Bie Province. According to Brigadier Simeone Mukume, deputy commander of the Angolan Armed Forces Operational Command in Bie, Jonas Savimbi's men continue to foment war. Over the weekend UNITA troops threw stones and grenades against government forces' positions. Brig. Simeone Mukume described the action as a clear act of provocation. [passage omitted]

UNITA Troops Reportedly Kill 25 FAPLA Troops

MB2505093194 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 25 May 94

[Text] The main aim of National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] armed forces in Ebo District is to defend local residents from the aggression of Eduardo dos Santos' communist troops in the area. On 23 May clashes took place in Bela Caiombo, 5 km east of Ebo District, in which the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] aggressors fled in disarray, leaving at least 25 of their soldiers dead. Meanwhile in the Chongoa area, an arms depot belonging to FAPLA was totally destroyed. Our correspondent Capalandanda reports that more materiel was abandoned by FAPLA and captured by the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, including a 60-mm mortar with more than 80 shells, an 82-mm mortar with 14 shells, 23 AKM rifles, one RPK and two PKM submachine guns, two RPG-7 launchers with 16 grenades, and 25 antipersonnel mines. Capalandanda says that the fleeing communist forces are being pursued and are leaving behind many dead soldiers and much war equipment.

Malawi**President Muluzi Appoints Cabinet**

EA2405201594 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 24 May 94

[Text] His excellency the state president, Mr. Bakili Muluzi, has announced his cabinet. The full cabinet is as follows:

- President: His Excellency Mr. Bakili Muluzi
- Vice president: The Right Honorable Mr. Justin Malewezi
- Minister of finance: The Honorable Aieke Banda
- Minister commerce, industry and tourism: Honorable Harry Thomson & Minister of external affairs: Honorable Edward Bwanali

- Minister of economic planning and development: Honorable Timothy Mwangazu
- Minister of information and broadcasting: Honorable Brown Mpinganjira
- Minister of home affairs: Honorable Peter Fachi
- Minister of defense: Honorable Dr. Cassim Chilumpha
- Minister for education, science and technology: Honorable Sam Mpasu
- Minister of justice and attorney general: Honorable Wenham Nakanga
- Minister of transport and communication: Honorable Collins Chizumira
- Minister of agriculture and livestock development: Honorable Dr. John Nkumba
- Minister of health and environmental affairs: Honorable Dr. George Mtafu
- Minister of local government and rural development: Honorable James Makhumula
- Minister of works, supplies and water development: Honorable Patrick Mbewe
- Minister of state for women and children's affairs: Honorable Mrs. Edda Chitalo
- Minister of lands and housing: Honorable Shaibu Haj Itumu
- Minister of energy and mining: Honorable Rolf Patel
- Minister of youth, sports and culture: Honorable Ziliro Chibambo
- Minister of labor and manpower development: Honorable George Kanyanya
- Deputy minister of education, science and technology: Mrs. Catherine Chipembere

Three ministries are vacant, and these are for forestry, natural resources; community services and social welfare; and for physical planning and services.

Mozambique**Chissano Addresses Cabo Delgado Rally 21 May**

MB2105131094 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 21 May 94

[Text] In Cabo Delgado today President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano inaugurated the graphite plant in Ancuabe District, 100 km from the provincial capital, Pemba. Our reporter Remigio Membe reports from the area:

There are now two factories for processing mining products. The marble factory was inaugurated in 1993 by the head of state. The graphite plant belongs to a South African businessman, and the study for locating the minerals was carried out by a Bulgarian company which specializes in mining exploration.

The president of the Republic, who began his visit to Cabo Delgado yesterday, addressed a mass rally in the Chiure District capital after concluding his visit to

Nampula Province. In Chiure Chissano said he is visiting the countryside to acquaint himself with the people's problems and to reassure them that the war is over in Mozambique.

He urged the population to end hatred and concentrate on national reconstruction. Answering a question from the head of state, the Chiure residents said that the economy and social infrastructures were destroyed by the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], adding that all citizens and the government need to be involved in national reconstruction.

President Chissano also appealed to the Chiure residents to prepare to vote in October for the candidate which they believe promises a better future for Mozambique. He said the elections must be fair and democratic.

Before leaving Chiure District, Chissano visited the local health center, noting the shortages of beds, mattresses, an ambulance, as well as technical and medical personnel.

Besides inaugurating the graphite plant, the president of the Republic might currently be addressing a mass rally in the same area. At about 1630 today the Mozambican head of state is scheduled to be in Pemba, after an hour and a half journey from Ancuabe.

Further on Visit to Cabo Delgado

MB2205164894 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 22 May 94

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano, who is visiting Cabo Delgado Province, may be addressing a mass rally in the capital of Palma District, 400 km from the city of Pemba. Yesterday the head of state attended a banquet with a group of women, members of the Mozambique Liberation Front in Pemba. In a message, the group says that the Mozambique National Resistance and other unarmed opposition parties have already recognized defeat in the forthcoming October elections by calling for a government of national unity without defining valid criteria.

On the occasion, Joaquim Chissano said the women should educate the citizens to vote for the party and candidate offering them prestige and representation. The head of state is scheduled to return to Pemba tomorrow afternoon after addressing a rally in the capital of Nampula District.

Chissano Ends Visit 24 May

MB2403175594 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1500 GMT 24 May 94

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano said today that public opinion in the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Sofala, Tete, Manica, and Gaza encourages him to say that the forthcoming multiparty elections will be won by the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party and its presidential candidate. The Mozambican head of

state was addressing about 15,000 people at a mass rally in Pemba to mark the end of his working visit to Cabo Delgado Province. Chissano requested Cabo Delgado residents to vote with confidence and responsibility.

President Chissano also said that demobilized and war-disabled troops, as well as Mozambicans who returned from the former GDR and other countries, should demonstrate their initiative so that the Mozambican state and the international community can grant them assistance. The head of state said this in reply to the demands by these people's associations that the government should give them jobs and funds for their wellbeing.

President Chissano returns to Maputo today.

Renamo Area Reintegrated Into State Administration

MB2005131594 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese 20 May 94 p 2

[Report by Helder Maquequene: "At Last Territorial Integration Has Begun!"]

[Excerpt] Chimoio—Machote is the first area under the control of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] to be integrated into the territorial administration, the only one in Manica Province, as part of the administrative reunification of the Mozambican territory. This took place last week when one of the three Renamo advisers to the Manica provincial government "delivered" the area to Sussundenga Administrator Antonio Moulinho. Next week it will happen in the Dombe administrative region, also in Sussundenga, a populous area of the district, where corn is produced abundantly and where there are diverse wildlife species.

Dombe has been under Renamo control since late 1990, when its men entered without considerable resistance and occupied its capital. [passage omitted]

Renamo Advisers Claim Government Hindering Work

MB2005164394 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 19 May 94

[Excerpt] Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] advisers to Maputo Province today accused the provincial government of hindering the reintegration of areas under Renamo control in state administration. Speaking at a news conference, the advisers said they had submitted a working program to the provincial governor, promising to conclude the reintegration process by the end of this month. They said the program will not be fulfilled in time however because the provincial government does not provide transportation to carry out work in areas under Renamo control. They also spoke about the problems of housing, lack of direct telephone lines, and transportation from house to work and vice versa. [passage omitted]

Investigation Into Missing Renamo Witness Demanded

MB2105083894 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 21 May 94

[Text] The government demands that the Cease-Fire Commission [CCF] immediately investigate the disappearance of (Renuge Paconote), main witness of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] in the accusation that the Mozambican Government is training a battalion in Nachingwea. In the document, the government's delegation to the CCF says Renamo's verbal accusation that the government abducted (Renuge Paconote) in the city of Nampula is outrageous. The government delegation says it regrets the undignified attitude of the head of the Renamo delegation to the commission and adds that to make unfounded accusations, kidnap witnesses, and pretend to be innocent is to be simultaneously plaintiff and judge. (Renuge Paconote), a former government soldier, has alleged that the government is training a battalion in Tanzania. He went missing after the first session on the issue was held. In the CCF meeting held on 19 May the government requested the suspension of the investigations on the alleged training of the battalion because the main witness was missing.

Renamo Leader Addresses Pebane Residents

MB2305190394 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 23 May 94

[Text] Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], has urged the residents of Pebane District, Zambezia Province, to forget about the war. Addressing a mass rally in Pebane yesterday, Dhlakama guaranteed that war will never be renewed in the country and added that the objectives for which he fought were attained with the implementation of democracy in Mozambique. On the occasion, the Renamo leader urged the Pebane residents to participate actively in the forthcoming multiparty elections. Dhlakama, who has been in Quelimane since 20 May, is scheduled to close Renamo's political conference, which has been discussing particularly issues linked to the electoral process. The conference was attended by Renamo political delegates in Zambezia and Nampula Provinces.

Demobilized Government Troops Demonstrate in Manica

MB2405175394 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1500 GMT 24 May 94

[Report from Chimoio by correspondent Jose Manuel Pio]

[Text] A group of demobilized government troops staged a demonstration along the main streets of the city of Chimoio in Manica Province today, demanding payment of pensions in arrears. The group then left for the

provincial government building, along the main avenue of the city, 25 de Setembro.

Our reporting team says the names of some former guerrillas of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] do not appear on the pension lists received from Maputo. A source from the Provincial Finance Directorate also told our reporting team that there are some irregularities in some lists which show some demobilized soldiers with a longer period of service earning less than those who served for lesser period.

Investigation of Troop Training in Tanzania To Continue

MB2005131794 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 20 May 94

[Text] The Cease-Fire Commission [CCF] has decided to continue investigating the alleged training of a battalion of government troops in Tanzania, following complaints by the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] in April. In its report, Renamo named a witness who is now missing. The government does not agree with continuing the investigations, saying that this should take place only if the missing witness is presented. The commission—made up of government, Renamo, and UN members—worked twice with Renamo's witness in Nampula. Raul Dique, Renamo's representative in the CCF, said that (Renuge Paconote), who was living under Renamo protection, requested to visit his family, with whom he spent the night. Brigadier Dique says that on the following day, 10 May, the witness went missing.

Renamo believes that (Renuge Paconote) was detained or killed by the government to hinder the investigations of the alleged training of a military battalion in Tanzania. Renamo says that the troops would be used should the Mozambique Liberation Front lose the October elections.

Lieutenant Colonel Ozorio Mateus of the government delegation in the CCF believes that the absence of the alleged Renamo witness hinders the continuation of the investigation of the Tanzania battalion issue. Ozorio Mateus said that on previous occasions Renamo alleged violations of the General Peace Accord by the government, but nothing has been proved on the ground.

Namibia**President Requests Special Status From EU**

MB2105191894 Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 18 May 94 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "President Again Begs Abroad"]

[Text] The President, Mr. Sam Nujoma, in Brussels yesterday, on a working visit to Belgium and the European Commission, requested that Namibia's present status as an underdeveloped country be extended for another five years due to poor economic development

since independence, following the severe effects of the drought and the global economic recession.

He also applied for a bigger export quota for seedless grapes for the European market, assistance with the expansion of the NBC [Namibian Broadcasting Corporation] transmission network, and an additional 2 million EC [European Currency] Units for the completion of the part of the Trans-Caprivi highway funded by the European Union (EU).

Concerning the issue of underdeveloped status, he said that this "status" should be granted to Namibia to enable the country to overcome economic hitches experienced in the first few critical years after independence, adding that economic indicators did not reflect changes which the country hoped for.

"We therefore intend to apply for the extension of this status for the second half of the Lome IV Convention."

President Nujoma said that the country benefited from the least developed country [last three words in English] status over the past five years and from the special treatment given to countries in terms of Article 329 of the Lome IV Convention. "To my deepest regret expectations were not realized. Namibia experienced a serious setback because of two unforeseen developments—the drought and the global recession which retarded our economic advancement."

The president made a personal request to the vice president of the Economic Commission, Mr. Manuel Marin, to support Namibia's application according to the Lome IV revision agreements. Mr. Nujoma addressed a luncheon hosted by Mr. Marin.

The President said that Namibia had every reason to be proud of its relationship with the EU, especially against the background of the 525 million Namibian dollar aid package granted to Namibia since independence, in accordance with the Lome Convention. "The real challenge in dialogue on development issues between the EU and the ACP countries (African-Caribbean-Pacific) did not concern the issue of assistance, but trade—in particular, the matter of duty free access of goods destined for the European market."

"In this regard I am reminded of Namibia's request to deliver duty free seedless grapes to the European market out of season, when there will not necessarily be any competition with European products. The EU's reaction was not exactly encouraging because the European Commission only proposed a quota of 500 tonnes while Namibia has the potential to deliver a quota of 5,000 tonnes."

"I am mentioning this particular aspect because it embodies the spirit of the Lome Convention in that it provides work for approximately 7,000 people in the south of the country. It also promotes agricultural and rural development and encourages private initiative, in respect to private investment in an ACP country. This bold private sector initiative, supported by capital from two EU members, namely the United Kingdom and Germany, must be supported so that it can succeed. I am, therefore, calling on the commission to reconsider its position and to create a duty free opportunity for Namibia."

Concerning the expansion of the NBC transmission network, Mr. Nujoma requested that a consultant be provided to assist with this task. "It is our dream to put up transmitters countrywide for the education of our people." —The ACP group of developing countries and the European Union are meeting from today for three days in Mbabane, Swaziland, for the medium-term revision of the Lome IV aid and trade agreements over 10 years, to expire in the year 2000.

Swaziland

Chief Warns of Plot Against King

MB2505080294 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 25 May 94 pp 1-2

[Report by Pat Jele]

[Excerpt] Chief Nhloko Zwane of Mpuluzi has said there is a plot to topple the Monarch. The chief said the plot involves certain influential people he did not name, saying of late meetings are being held by the plotters and that such meetings are disguised as parties.

Chief Nhloko who is also a member of the Defence Council in the Army made these remarks when addressing the Prime Minister, Prince Mbilini during the introduction of National and Regional Crime Prevention Councils at the Manzini City Council Chambers—for the people of Manzini. The meeting was attended by Chiefs their Tindvuna [headmen] and Councillors—as well as senior Government officials and Cabinet Ministers.

He told the meeting that King Sobhuza II was fortunate because there were no such plotters in his time—adding that he is still ruling the country even today.

Chief Nhloko warned Chiefs specifically, not to be involved in the plot. "Chiefs should stand up and fight these elements. It is their duty to protect the monarch because the elements behind this plan are their subjects and children," he said. [passage omitted]

Benin**Constitutional Court Invalidates Presidential Appointment***AB2405182594 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1215 GMT 24 May 94*

[Text] The Constitutional Court has invalidated the head of state's appointment of the former justice minister, Yves Yehouessi, as Supreme Court president. The reason given was that the term of office of the incumbent president of the Supreme Court, Frederick Houndeton, had not yet expired. President Nicephore Soglo has accepted the court's decision. Theodore Holo, the Beninese Government spokesman, speaks on the issue to Herman Gnani:

[Begin Holo recording] We live in a state of law, where the Constitutional Court has annulled a presidential decision. You know that the government and the head of state, who respect the rule of law, have accepted this decision. This does not mean that this decision, which cannot be appealed, does not deserve to be analyzed and commented upon by the citizens of our country, who can appreciate its quality. You know that the law is a living organism which evolves; it is not an exact science. Even the Constitutional Court can make mistakes.

It is true that today's errors may be corrected tomorrow. This does not mean; however, that this decision will stand for all eternity. I regret this particular decision because of the reputation—and our personal attachment for—the Constitutional Court. The Court must prove, through the relevance of its decisions, that it is a body which correctly interprets the Constitution. This is all the more true since the person called into question in this situation is former Minister Yehouessi, who we owe a great debt to for his work in bringing ethics to our country's public life. Do not forget that he was one of the great artisans of the Cisse trial, and if it is in this manner that the nation intends to reward him, then I think we are going to dissuade a lot of initiative from those who want to engage in the fight for improving the moral quality of public life. [end recording]

Cote d'Ivoire**Newspaper Manager Jailed for Slandering Top Official***AB2405215194 Paris AFP in French 1928 GMT 24 May 94*

[Text] Abidjan, 24 May (AFP)—The Abidjan district court today sentenced David Deliwa Gogbe, editing manager of the weekly LE CHANGEMENT, a paper with ties to opposition parties, to one year in jail for slandering a top dignitary of the regime.

In the article, LE CHANGEMENT implicated Germain Coffi-Gadeau, the grand chancellor of the national order

and a close associate of the late President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, in a criminal case.

Mr. Gogbe, who appeared before the court freely, was jailed. He is the seventh Ivorian journalist to be jailed since February. Four journalists have been found guilty of slandering the head of state, and two have been found guilty of disrupting public order.

Appeal Court Confirms Sentences for Two Journalists*AB2405214194 Paris AFP in French 1519 GMT 24 May 94*

[Text] Abidjan, 24 May (AFP)—The Abidjan Court of Appeals today confirmed the three-year prison terms given on 21 April to Abou Drahamane Sangare and Souleymane Senn, editing manager and reporter, respectively, for the daily LA VOIE, a paper with ties to the social democratic opposition. Mr. Sangare is the assistant secretary general of the main opposition party, the Ivorian Popular Front. The two men, jailed since 13 April, were found guilty of "inciting to violence" and "disturbing the public peace." On 5 April, LA VOIE published an editorial comment by Souleymann Senn entitled: "The Balance of Terror," which called on the opposition "to render the country ungovernable in order to make the ruling party realize that it is contending with a force which is, at least, equal to it in strength."

The assistant public prosecutor declared today that the sentence should "serve as a lesson, and deter all those who intend to embark on a similar path."

Messrs. Sangare and Senn, along with three other LA VOIE correspondents, had already been given one-year jail terms on 24 March for "offensive language against the head of state," Mr. Henri Konan Bedie. However, at that time, the court did not issue a bench warrant against them, and they were not incarcerated.

At its congress held last week, the Cote d'Ivoire Union of Journalists deplored the harshness of the Press Act, and urged President Bedie to show mercy on the sentenced persons.

Liberia**Fighting Reportedly Intensifies in Lofa County***AB2405140894 Gbarnga Radio ELRL in English 1200 GMT 24 May 94*

[Text] Fighting is reported to be intensifying between ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] and the Lofa Defense Force in Lofa County. Thousands of displaced people fleeing the fighting in the country have reportedly arrived in Monrovia and other parts of the country. Reports say the intensification of the fighting stems from an attack launched against the Lofa Defense Force by ULIMO. Recently a spokesman for the Lofa Defense Force said his forces have flushed

out Mandingo fighters of Alhaji Koromah from several parts of Lofa County, including Zorzor, (Fezebu), and other areas along the Guinea-Liberia border.

Nigeria Reportedly To Start Troop Withdrawal

*AB2505140494 Gbarnga Radio ELRL in English
1200 GMT 25 May 94*

[Text] The ruling military government of General Sani Abacha in Nigeria has announced that it is beginning the gradual withdrawal of its troops from the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] force in Liberia. Nigeria's decision to withdraw from Liberia follows the release of an embarrassing satellite-recorded account of the physical and partial involvement of Nigerian ECOMOG troops in the Liberian conflict against the interest of peace and the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia].

Nigeria

Activists Charged With Attempt To Disrupt Polls

*AB2505135794 Paris AFP in English 2308 GMT
24 May 94*

[Text] Lagos, 24 May (AFP)—A group of 17 pro-democracy activists arrested during an election of delegates to a constitutional conference called by the military regime, appeared in court here on Tuesday [24 May] to be formally charged, a human rights activist said. They were charged with attempting to disrupt the election, unlawful assembly and causing a breach of the peace, said the human rights activist, who is a lawyer.

The arrested activists—who included Tokunbo Afikuyomi, a special assistant to Foreign Minister Baba Gana Kingibe, Senator Bola Tinubu and Olusegun Mayegun ex-president of the National Association of Nigerian Students—were arrested in several parts of Lagos during the election exercise on Monday. Twelve of them were granted bail after paying a mandatory fine of 10,000 naira (455 dollars) imposed on them by the Yaba magistrates (lower) court, said the source.

Meanwhile, a 17-year-old pro-democracy activist, Sunday Saji also arrested on Monday is still being detained, a statement by the Campaign for Democracy (CD) said. The CD, which is the umbrella group for about 40 human rights and pro-democracy associations in Nigeria, called for the immediate release of the teenager.

Pro-democracy groups called for a boycott of the elections held at ward level on Monday for the constitutional

conference. Instead they want the military to step down and a sovereign national conference to be convened to debate the country's future.

Senegal

President Pledges Aid for UN Rwanda Mission

*EA2405161994 Nairobi KNA in English 1309 GMT
24 May 94*

[Excerpts] Dakar, 24 May (KNA/PANA)—Senegal is ready to help restore peace in Rwanda through an increased participation in the United Nations Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), its president, Abdou Diouf, said in Dakar today.

Speaking on his return from a three-day visit in the USA, where he was given an honorary doctorate at the University of Connecticut, the Senegalese head of state however said Senegal must have the necessary material support if it is to make an increased contribution to helping restore peace in the war-torn country.

"As with other countries, we have been approached by the U.N. and we are going to increase our participation to the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR), provided that material means are given to us to perform our mission," said Diouf. [passage omitted]

Senegal, which has often participated in peacekeeping missions, currently has about ten officers in the U.N. Mission in Rwanda.

Sierra Leone

50 Rebels Killed in 'Mysterious Circumstances'

*AB2505135494 Paris AFP in English 2356 GMT
24 May 94*

[Text] Freetown, 24 May (AFP)—At least 50 rebels in Sierra Leone were killed recently in mysterious circumstances, diplomats said Tuesday [24 May]. The incident occurred in the town of Baomahun, 170 kilometers east of the capital. The town was attacked and briefly held three weeks ago by the guerrillas of the United Revolutionary Front. One hypothesis suggested by diplomats was that the guerrillas died after drinking cyanide-tainted alcohol they had robbed from a gold mine. The mine personnel had fled ahead of the insurgent attack.

The rebels have been fighting the government of this small West African country since March 1991. Since the beginning of May, apart from the latest 50, 67 guerrillas have died in clashes with government forces, the government says. Sixty-five civilians and 10 soldiers have also died.

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